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EXTRA MATINEE

THE HONG KONG STAGE CLUB

PRESENTS

"TREASURE ISLAND"

BY

JAMES BERNARD FAGAN

(Adapted from the Story by Robert Louis Stevenson)

TODAY AT 3 P.M.

ALL SEATS \$2.

AT

THE CHINA FLEET CLUB THEATRE.

FOREMAN'S STATEMENT ON PWD PAY SYSTEM

Under the pay system in the Public Works Department it was possible for list electrical workers on a job when they were not actually working.

This was alleged by a witness, Ho Ting, Wanchai workshop foreman, at yesterday's hearing of the PWD larceny case.

In the dock are Kwok Kwong, foreman, and Austin Spary, Grade 1 Electric Inspector, of the PWD, charged on 12 counts of larceny by public servant, obtaining money by false pretences and conspiracy to defraud Government.

Ho Ting under cross-examination, said that after the war the electrical department was under the Civil Affairs Administration, and not run by the PWD.

About November 1945, when he went back to the Wanchai workshop, there were various sorts of electrical material on the first floor, among which were lamp shades, fluorescent lamps, and wires.

About the latter half of 1946 Spary returned to his former position. Replying to a question, Ho said that the system was such that when electrical materials were needed, a Store Order Note had to be made to the men in charge of the stores.

Asked whether there was any handing-over ceremony when the PWD took over the electrical workshop, witness said he did not know.

Work Heavy

Mr. D'Aiton told witness that when the Japanese left the Colony everything was in confusion. He asked witness if it was proper to say that the PWD at that time had to do great rehabilitation work before anything else could be done with respect to conditions in Hong Kong. He agreed.

Witness agreed to a suggestion by Mr. D'Aiton that the responsibility of a man like Spary during that time would be very heavy. Witness said that Spary had to approach the military authorities to go materials to cope with the increasing demands for electrical jobs. On one occasion, Spary borrowed three large lamps to install at Government House.

When Spary returned, witness said, there was much material left behind by the Japanese in the Wanchai workshop and in the Arsenal Yard.

Counsel asked witness whether he could recall 1,200 yards of electric cable being issued to the Hong Kong Electric Company, Limited. Witness replied that he could recall it and added that it was for supplying electricity to the Police Training School.

Mr. D'Aiton: Do you know that this cable was simply given to the Hong Kong Electric Company as a gift, without any payment at all? Witness: I do not know if I was given a gift, but I knew of the transaction.

Yacht Club

This was the same kind of cable as that used later in the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club?—Yes.

Was that cable issued in the ordinary way on Government charges?—It did not come from the Government stores as these materials were enemy property. Witness said he saw the cables being removed from the coal depot some time between 1946 and 1947.

He said that everybody knew what was being done and there was no concealment and that it happened sometimes that materials marked for a job were sent to another job. He added that men who were put on one job were sometimes working on a different job. Stores were also handled in this way at times.

Mr. D'Aiton: It appears that sometimes labour and materials authorized for one job, for some reason, are put on another job so that that job does not appear on record.

Witness: That is right.

"Not Strange"

Witness added that there might have been 99 or 70 jobs going on at the same time.

In reply to a question, Ho revealed that his responsibility as foreman was to inspect electrical installations in Hong Kong, distribute work, and to use the procedure of any job but with the Officer in Charge. Witness agreed with Counsel that it was quite impossible for him to control 50 or 70 jobs being done at the same time.

Mr. D'Aiton: Do you agree the under the system, charges could misappropriate stores without you knowing it?

Witness: It is not a strange thing to think of.

Witness admitted that Spary bearing heavy responsibility, but quite a hard time keeping an eye on charges on anybody else. He also stated that prior to the opening of the present case, and for many years, the electrical staff and clerks drew their wages under the different heads of the jobs done.

Leighton Hill Flats

Witness agreed that sometimes it was possible under this system to list charges and electrical on a job when they were not actually working at all. This system had gone on for years.

Witness went on to say that certain lighting jobs in Government premises, such as that at the Port Health Office, and the Supreme Court, were done before any financial allocation was made. He said, the covering order was made out.

Counsel referred to electrical installations at the Leighton Hill flats and asked witness whether any estimate was made in the course of the work. Witness said that it was not made until after completion of the work.

The same was done with the Peak Flats, witness added. Many jobs were done in the same way. Witness stated that lamp shades were bought outside. Spary then invented the idea of making lamp shades. Witness said he heard Spary say that the purchasing price of lamp shades from outside was too high and it was a good way to save Government money.

Ho, in reply to Mr. D'Aiton, said that Spary worked very hard every day and often stayed after five o'clock on many occasions.

Mr. D'Aiton: Were you present when Mr. Foreman of the Yacht Club spoke to Spary at his Wanchai office?

Witness: I was not present.

Dismissed Man

Did you say that Spary actually told you to put Government men into the job at the Yacht Club and to use Government funds?—Yes, as far as the Yacht Club was concerned.

Counsel asked witness whether he could remember that on March 15, 1947, Spary issued a notice to several workmen, charging them with the efficiency of some of the men was poor and that the number of labourers had to be cut down.

Witness denied that he was never told by Spary to use Government men and materials in private jobs.

Mr. D'Aiton: Do you agree that the men listed in the notice were until Spary took action to dismiss them, kept by you even though they were unnecessary?

Witness: Most of those listed were really good. They were not under me but under Tang Chuay. Do you say that these men mentioned were not on the staff of the electrical department?—Yes, they are.

Who pays your salary?—I am paid by the Government.

Has Spary any power to discharge you?—I do not know.

You have been 28 years in the PWD service. Please think a bit. I do not know whether he has any such power or not.

Not Right

I put it to you that you know Spary has no power to discharge you. No, I did not know.

You must have known when you undertook a job at a private institution that you were wrong, as you have been 28 years in the service. I knew that was not right but I had to take orders.

As to the \$200 tea money alleged to have been paid by Spary to witness, Counsel suggested to



Hong Kong's "Grand Old Man," Sir Robert Ho Tung, speaking at Queen's College yesterday. On right is Mr. H. N. Williamson, the Headmaster. ("China Mail" Photo).

European Charged With Vagrancy

S. E. Butcher of St. John's Wood, London, admitted before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday that he had not been in employment since 1945, and had been living in Government relief camps at Ma Tau Chung and Wang Chung Hong for the past two years.

Charged by Inspector S. G. Smith with vagrancy, defendant claimed that he had been in the Colony since 1922 after obtaining his discharge from the Royal Navy, and that he had no desire to go back to London as, he said, he was not on good terms with his sister, and, furthermore, could not bring his Chinese wife back.

On his agreeing to enter into an agreement with the Colonial Secretary to return to England should he be unable to obtain employment during the next three months, defendant was committed to the House of Detention with the instruction to report to the magistrate at the end of three weeks regarding progress made, if any, towards finding work.

Accused, said Inspector Smith, was an inmate of the Ma Tau Chung Relief Camp until the Christmas holidays. At that time he became so drunk that he was admitted to the Kowloon Hospital. On his discharge, he was refused readmission to the Camp, and the police "picked up him" as a vagrant.

Mr. Chih Lung-Il, Assistant Social Welfare Officer, said that defendant had been in the Colony since 1945 and had lived at Ma Tau Chung Camp since December, 1946. He had no means of support, so far as he was aware, said witness.

Menace To The Camp

In reply to the court, witness suggested that defendant should not be sent back to the Camp as he had been a menace to both the Camp and the other inmates. Amusingly, witness said that accused had been "drunk 24 hours a day" and would not keep his room, sanitary or tidy. He had also created a disturbance on one occasion when he was drunk.

Accused, added, witness did not heed his advice to give up drinks and to look for a job. Butcher, in the witness box, said that he was born in Hong Kong in 1900 and arrived in Hong Kong on board a

warship in 1910, and obtained his discharge three years later.

Since that time, he said, he had been doing odd building jobs until 1941 when he was employed by the Shin Chung Building Company as an ordinary help "and that kind of thing," such as making estimates.

He was interned during the war and on his release in 1945, was employed at the Water Works as an inspector. He left his employment when the civil administration took over. Since then he had been doing nothing except living in the Relief Camps.

Could Borrow More

In reply to the bench, defendant said that he could borrow more as he had a friend from whom he could get a loan. Butcher went on to claim that he was expecting a £240 legacy.

Asked whether he was prepared to go home, he said he was not. He said he was pretty hard to go back to London. He was still fit, he said, and there would be a quite a lot of building work in the future.

The magistrate: There had been quite a lot of building work during the past two years, and you have been unable to get a job then.

Butcher went on to say that he married a Chinese woman and after 30 years here it was pretty hard to go back to London. He was still fit, he said, and there would be a quite a lot of building work in the future.

The magistrate: There had been quite a lot of building work during the past two years, and you have been unable to get a job then.

'OLDEST OLD BOY' AT QUEEN'S SPEECH DAY

Queen's College's Speech day yesterday was marked by the attendance of Sir Robert Ho Tung, who is, in his own words, "the oldest boy of Queen's College in Hong Kong today."

The function was attended by many present and past students of the school and their friends who saw Sir Robert distribute the prizes and scholarship awards.

Mr. T. R. Rowell, Director of Education, who acted as Chairman, welcomed Sir Robert and warmly thanked him for the continued interest which he has shown and is still showing in the affairs of Queen's College.

The School's annual report was read by the Principal, Mr. H. N. Williamson, who spoke of an acute shortage of school space.

"This morning only classes 1, 2, and 3 are here present and most of the 140 boys in class 4 cannot be admitted to their school Speech Day simply because this Hall is not large enough," he said.

"Before the war, at King's and Queen's Colleges together, there were 1,500 boys in classes 1 to 8. We now have in these temporary quarters, (the old school building) have been completely ravaged by war) which we leave at 12.40 p.m. each day, about 370 in classes 1 to 4. We have no special rooms for Geography, Art, Music, Library or Reading. We have no time or space for out-of-school activities."

Effect of War

"Until we have a modern, well-equipped school building entirely to ourselves, it will be a well-nigh impossible task to restore Queen's to the pre-eminent place in local education enjoyed for so long. No school or institution of any kind can afford to rest on its laurels or live by tradition alone for very long."

On the standard of work, it will be at least three years before normal standards are regained, due mostly to the war. The boys' English is particularly weak, means weakness in most other subjects.

"Many boys who enter our lowest class here, class 4, can hardly express themselves in English and some are almost completely uneducated. It is apparent that the standards of teaching in the earlier stages leaves a great deal to be desired. As I mentioned last year, the Burney Report (1937) stressed the importance of phonetics in the early stages. Given the standard of the boys' training, this might well prove the only solution, but it is still one which is far from being realised."

The report then went on to discuss other activities of the school including sports, art, music, and physical training, and attendance at school.

Sir Robert's Advice

After distributing the prizes, Sir Robert said there is a big contrast between the Queen's College of today and that of his days. He then indulged in a few amusing reminiscences.

Concluding, Sir Robert gave a word of advice to the students: "It is through the saving of small sums of money that an individual of ordinary means can meet his emergencies, fulfill his responsibilities and gradually build up the foundation of a capital which can be utilized when opportunities present themselves."

After you have believed success and made your money, said Sir Robert, do not forget to give it back to help education and charity as much as you can from time to time.

Prize-winners:

CLASS II: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS III: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS IV: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS V: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS VI: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS VII: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS VIII: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS IX: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS X: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XI: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XII: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XIII: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XIV: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XV: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XVI: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XVII: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XVIII: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XIX: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

CLASS XX: Chai Nai Yan (Government scholarship, Mathematics, English).

Grenadiers' Gesture To HKVDC

A presentation to the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps officers by the Winnipeg Grenadiers was made at the Officers' Mess at Headquarters last night.

The Winnipeg Grenadiers served in Hong Kong during the fighting in 1943 and 1944. Close ties with the HKVDC.

Last night the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Mr. K. F. Noble, presented to Colonel L. T. Hilde, Corps Commandant, a bronze statue of two lions on a marble base.

The statue is a silver plaque saying that permanent honorary membership of the Grenadiers officers' mess has been granted to HKVDC officers.

Last night's function was attended by many officers of the HKVDC.

NEW UK TRADE COMMISSIONER

Mr. George John Rishington Guildon, new United Kingdom Assistant Trade Commissioner, has arrived in the Colony. A long-established civil servant, he has been in the Indian Civil Service in various United Kingdom Government Departments.

From 1915 to 1916 he was Assistant Clerk in the Patent Office of the Board of Trade. During the first World War he served from November 1916 to December 1919 in the Army in India, for the last year of that period holding the appointment of Adjutant of the Garrison Camps, Bombay.

Returning to the United Kingdom, he resumed work in the Patent Office in 1920, which appointment he held until 1926, when he became Deputy Superintendent (Training) MKCO.

From 1926 until 1929, he held a number of responsible appointments in the Ministry of Food (D.P.). From 1929 until May 1940, he was Staff Officer in the Sea Transport Department of the Ministry of Shipping and the Ministry of War Transport for the greater part of the time as Head of the Transport Section.

From May 1940 to June 1947, he held the position of Staff Officer, Small Craft, in the Principal Staff Officer's Office, in Cairo and Port Said. He returned as Staff Officer to the Patent Office of the Board of Trade in the October 19, 1947, when he was officially seconded as Assistant to the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Hong Kong.

Mr. Guildon has had a long experience in the Patent Office, specializing in Patent Law and Procedure, and Trade Mark Procedure.

Exemption Of Unions

The Hong Kong Union of Chinese Workers in Western Style Employment, and the Hong Kong and Kowloon Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers' Union, have been exempted from the provisions of Section 12 of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance.

The exemptions are in respect of Messrs. Tam Chook-tan and Kwong Kit-tim, officers of the two respective organizations.

The provisions of the same Section shall also not apply to the Hong Kong Seamen's Union, according to an order by the Governor-in-Council.

The Section states that every officer of a registered union shall be a person actually engaged or employed in an industry or occupation with which the trade union is connected.

ART EXHIBIT

The Hong Kong Art Club will hold its sixth monthly exhibition at the Helena M. Institute on January 27, between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

The Club's annual dinner will be held on February 24th, the China Fleet Club at 6 p.m.

WHAT WHEN WHERE?

What is a business and what is a trade? What is a profession and what is a vocation? What is a career and what is a job? What is a calling and what is a service? What is a duty and what is a responsibility? What is a privilege and what is a right? What is a power and what is a force? What is a law and what is a rule? What is a custom and what is a habit? What is a tradition and what is a superstition? What is a religion and what is a faith? What is a belief and what is a conviction? What is a hope and what is a dream? What is a wish and what is a desire? What is a want and what is a need? What is a goal and what is a purpose? What is a plan and what is a scheme? What is a strategy and what is a tactic? What is a method and what is a technique? What is a system and what is a process? What is a procedure and what is a protocol? What is a rule and what is a regulation? What is a law and what is a statute? What is a decree and what is a command? What is an order and what is a directive? 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SCA'S COMMENTS ON NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Personalia

Mrs. Fong Cho Sen-wan, Mrs. Yee Ma Fong-ho, Messrs. Lee Sek, Cheng Dig and Lee Han-seng left for Singapore yesterday by CPA.

Arrivals from CPA from Manila, Bangkok and Singapore yesterday included Messrs. H.H. Bankin, Eduardo Sin, H.H. Charlie B. T. Lim and Po Eng-lat.

The forthcoming wedding has been announced of Mr. Cuthbert Allott, Tether, assistant accountant of Flat D 128 Waterloo Road, and Miss Ruth Litvin, of 8 Salisbury Avenue.

Mr. R.C. Edyeven left Hong Kong for Singapore by the ss. Hanyang yesterday.

Messrs. Antonio Luban, Oscar Achilner, E. Han, Jose Bejo, Can Hop, and Leong Wan-chun arrived in the Colony yesterday from Manila by CPA.

Messrs. Li Niam, Ng Bon-ting, Chen Guan, Ernesta Gines and Maxwell G. left for Manila yesterday by CPA.

Departures from the Peninsula Hotel on Thursday included Mrs. C.E. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. M. Giam-covich, Mr. G.D. Cross, Messrs. A.P. Hausman, G. Drummond, W.C. Tien, H.T. Kwong, F.W. Dacernman, and C.L. Yuan.

Among the new arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel on Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Howley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stern, Mrs. M. Flato, Mrs. P. Jenny, Mrs. M. Scheff, Mr. and Mrs. Smith-Wright, Messrs. F.E. Elliot, E.E. Maden, J.T. Buckley, A. White, M. Taylor, L.G. Pillerin, P.E. Shoudy, and E.M. Desai.

General Sir Neil Ritchie, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces, will visit Hong Kong between January 25 and 27 on a routine inspection visit. He will be met by a guard-of-honour formed by 25 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, at Kai Tak on his arrival on January 25 and during the following two days will visit units in Hong Kong and the New Territories. General Ritchie will leave by air on January 28.

The importation of soap and sulphate of ammonia no longer requires a special import licence, it was announced in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The Hong Kong Rotary Club will meet on Tuesday for its weekly luncheon.

There has been a noticeable increase in sexual crimes against women and children in the past year—almost a case a week—said Mr. R. R. Todd, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, yesterday.

Indecent articles in Chinese newspapers may have been a contributing factor by putting wrong ideas into the heads of the younger generation, he added.

Mr. Todd was speaking at Central Magistracy when a charge of publishing an article of an indecent nature was brought against a Chinese newspaper.

Mr. Todd addressed the court after permission had been granted by the Magistrate, Mr. F. X. d'Almeida.

Appearing before Mr. d'Almeida were the publisher and printer of the Hung Luk Man Po, Yum Wu-fa and W. C. Chiu-mo.

They were also charged with failing to affix the printer's address. Both pleaded guilty.

Inspector C. T. Byron of the SCA prosecuted.

First defendant, asking for leniency, said that when the article was published he was sick. An error had been made. The paper had been published since 1937. This was the first offence of its kind.

Anxious Parents

Before sentence was passed, Mr. Todd said he considered it his duty to do everything possible to put an end to publication of obscene matters in the Chinese newspapers.

Obscene articles had often been brought to his notice by Chinese members of the community, who are naturally anxious that they should not fall into the hands of their children.

The test of obscenity was whether the tendency of the matter alleged to be obscene was to deprave and corrupt those whose minds were open to such immoral influence.

Mr. Todd said there has been no press censorship since the war. Government does not desire to re-establish it but Government has a right to expect the press to behave in a responsible manner. Under the present Indecent Exhibitions Ordinance, No. 3 of 1918, the maximum penalty is a fine of \$250 or three months. He intends to ask Government to pass amending legislation, increasing the penalties.

Since friendly warnings had been ignored, assurances given in court had not been kept and fines were no deterrent, he asked Mr. d'Almeida to fine both defendants the severest penalty, namely, imprisonment, on any of the present defendants with a previous conviction for such an offence.

BOAC IN YEAR 1948

Aircraft of the British Overseas Aviation Corporation flew a total of 366,500,000 passenger miles during 1948, it was officially stated yesterday.

Passengers carried during the same period numbered 119,342—an increase of 22.2 per cent over the number in 1947.

Freight totalled 3,106 tons—0.8 per cent more than the figure for 1947—and mail amounted to 1,720 tons—an increase of 8.6 per cent over the previous year.

During the period under review, BOAC opened the first British civil air service from the United Kingdom to Japan, and introduced the new Solent flying-boats on the United Kingdom-South Africa route, and Constellation land planes on the service between the United Kingdom and Australia.

The BOAC flies 150,000 route miles stretching from Montreal to Sydney.

REGISTRATION FEES AMENDED

Land registration fees for the New Territories have been amended by Governor-in-Council by the New Territories (Land Registration) Regulations, 1949, which will come into force on February 1.

The new fees are 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof, \$5 for the first lot, and 20 cents for an additional lot. The maximum fee for the first lot and 80 cents for each additional lot—no maximum limit; and \$1 for the first lot, and 50 cents for every additional lot or part thereof, with the maximum fee of \$10.

Court's Warning To Shopkeepers

Another warning to shopkeepers not to accept prices published in the vernacular papers as official was issued by Mr. W. H. Latimer and Mr. J. H. G. Pitman at Kowloon yesterday. Two of the 10 shopkeepers summoned for selling evaporated milk at an overcharge of 10 cents claimed that the price they quoted (90 cents) was 30 cents below that listed in a vernacular paper on December 1, 1948.

Mr. Latimer further warned black marketeers that all summonses for not having a price tag on controlled goods will carry with them a penalty of \$50 each, instead of \$25 as before.

Fook King-yuk of the Ming Tak store at the side door of 214 Yu Chau Street, and Wong Fung of the Yuen Cheung Loong store of 123 Shanghai Street, were fined \$150 each after Mr. Pitman (Price Control Office, Inspector) had informed the court that defendants had been warned in December.

The Tai Sang store of 104 Canton Road was fined the same amount for overcharging 75 cents on a tin of evaporated milk. Fines of \$125 each were imposed on the Shing Cheong Lee of 82 Halphong Road, the Luen Hop store of 41 Filkins Street, and the Kwai Hing store of 1040 Canton Road, for profiteering in the same commodity.

The Wing Koo store of 189 Nan Chang Street was mulcted in the sum of \$100 for selling a small tin of evaporated milk for 60 cents instead of 55 cents.

Excess Charge

Summoned only for excess charge, the Koi Fung Ho store of 1081 Canton Road, the Sang Hong store of 845 Shanghai Street, and the Man Koo store of 141 Tung Choi Street, were fined \$75 each. They sold evaporated milk.

For charging 40 cents too much on a tin of milk powder, the Mei Ah store at the side door of 577 Nathan Road, was fined \$75.

The plea that his store started business only the day before was visited by Price Control Inspectors being accepted by Mr. Pitman. Lai Wan of the Chi Shing store of 214 Tai Nam Street was discharged with a caution when he was summoned for selling a small tin of evaporated milk at 10 cents more than the controlled price.

Finest \$40 in April last year, Lam Kuen of the Law Kuen Kee of 152 Shanghai Street was fined \$100 yesterday for selling a tube of toothpaste at five cents more than he should.

Instead of charging \$2.80 for a bottle of a certain emulsion, Lam Kwok-sun of the Chung Wah Drug and Wine Store of 45 Nan Chang Street sold it for \$3.10, or an excess of 30 cents. Yesterday he lost \$100 to the court.

TSE FA TICKETS

Wong Koo of 641 West Ho, was charged before Mr. d'Almeida at Central Magistracy with the possession of Tse Fa Lottery tickets. He was fined \$100 or two months imprisonment, with the latter alternative. He was charged with possession of the tickets for the occasion of the Tse Fa Lottery (Kowloon).



Flying most of the time, Mr. and Mrs. Fung Han-pu returned to Hong Kong by the President Wilson yesterday after a year's tour of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Continent. The managing director of Li and Fung Company, Limited, Mr. Fung left by RAA on January 12 last year, on a pleasure and goodwill business mission. ("China Mail" Photo.)

Tourists Arrive In APL Flagship

(By Our Harbour Reporter)

Hong Kong has become a two-day playground for a distinguished group of tourists who are on a pleasure cruise, arriving here yesterday by the ss. President Wilson from San Francisco via Manila.

The tourists, including several business executives, a prominent Chicago plastic surgeon, Foreign Office personnel and a lady legal investigator, spent the major part of yesterday sight-seeing.

Today will be to many of them the shopping day before the APL flagship leaves for Shanghai in the evening.

Seeing Hong Kong for the first time are Dr. and Mrs. Bertha Smith, to whom the Colony is the most beautiful little island they have ever seen in years of travelling elsewhere. Dr. Smith drew world-wide attention when he successfully operated on the "Monkey Face Boy" recently. He was an officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps during World War I, serving in The Queen's Hospital, Sidcup.

Also making their first trip to the Far East are Mr. and Mrs. Gomba and two daughters. Mr. Gomba is visiting paper mills with which he has connections. There are several Japanese, with American papers, bound for Yokohama. Some are connected with the diplomatic service.

The arrival of a prominent business magnate by the President Wilson marked the completion of a complete year goodwill business tour of America, Canada, the United Kingdom and Europe. Accompanied by his charming wife, Mr. Fung Han-chu, managing director of Li and Fung Company, Limited, left the Colony on January 13 last year for a pleasure and business trip by Pan-American clipper.

Trade With HK

In an exclusive interview, Mr. Fung, who has visited practically all the principal cities in America, Canada, Britain, and in the European countries throughout his one-year travelling, most of which was done by plane, said:

"Businessmen abroad are still very keen on trading with Hong Kong despite the prevailing adverse circumstances."

"British merchants are optimistic that the Government will gradually remove trade restrictions and permit a regular flow of local manufactured goods into the United Kingdom. At present it is possible to carry on the rubber-china shoe trade, which is increasing rapidly."

Dutch Mission

Mr. Fung said that when he was in Holland, plans had been drawn up to send a trade mission to China to arrange better trade for a wide variety of goods. That was two months ago. Hong Kong will benefit, because it has a better market in produce, such as spices, vegetable and essential oils.

In London, Mr. Fung met the Colony's London representative, Mr. E. G. Grimwood. "Hong Kong's businessmen should be very grateful to Mr. Grimwood for his energetic effort to promote trade between the Colony and Britain," the business magnate declared.

Mr. Grimwood has contributed a great deal to the successful revival of Hong Kong's commerce with the United Kingdom, he added.

The Japanese are rapidly progressing in reviving their connections with the American markets. More stable conditions in their country have aided them to promote trade with America faster.

Explosives Theft From Magazine

The theft of 1,445 sticks of dynamite and two sacks of gunpowder from a dynamite magazine at Kun Tong Village, Cha Kwo Ling, in the early hours of December 8 last, was recalled before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday when four men were charged with receiving and possession.

Wong Chun-ying, Liu Chung, Lam Choi and Lam Kee, pleading guilty to the counts of receiving the dynamite and gunpowder at Yu Chau Street on December 12, and to being in possession of these dangerous goods without a permit, were each sentenced to two years' hard labour.

The first accused, claiming Hong Kong birth, was recommended for banishment; and the second, third and fourth defendants were ordered to be deported for life.

Detective-Inspector D.L. Davies, prosecuting, said that the original report of the theft was one of armed robbery. This was made by the watchman employed by the China Construction Co. who said that he was held up between 1 a.m. and 2 a.m. on December 8 by 10 or more men, one or more of whom were armed with rifles.

His story not being believed by the police, Lau Choi, the watchman, was taken back to the Kowloon City Police Station where, after questioning, he admitted that the report was false.

Asleep In Hut

Lau went on to say that what actually happened was that between 1 a.m. and 2 a.m. on December 8 he was asleep in the watchman's hut, and that when he woke up at 2 a.m. he found that Magazine No. 43 had been broken into and four boxes of dynamite and two sacks of gunpowder stolen.

At 3 p.m. on December 9, Inspector S.G. Smith led a party of police to Cha Kwo Ling where, on searching the huts, they found four empty cases, which Mr. E.J. Brown, manager of the China Construction Co. identified as belonging to his firm.

Disguised As Fisherman

Three days later, said Det. Inspector Davies, a man called Tam Sui-conficted first accused, through an informer, and, under the guise of a fisherman from Cheung Chau, asked Wong whether he could supply any dynamite. Tam was accompanied by PC 533, in plain clothes.

Wong, said Det. Inspector Davies, told Tam that he could supply between 1,000 and 4,000 sticks at 70 cents a stick. This was agreed to and the three men then left the tea-house, where the discussions took place; and entered the car, driven by PC 1019, also in plain clothes.

Outside 803 Yu Chau Street, the car stopped and Wong got out and signalled with his hand to some one above. The other three accused then came down; the three, each carrying a sack of dynamite.

When questioned by the police, the second, third and fourth accused claimed that they were only coolies employed by a first defendant. "But the police could prove that they have been sleeping on the roof since the night of the store breaking," said the prosecution.

Reminders

Today

HK Stage Club presents "Treasure Island", China Fleet Club, 3 p.m.
Demonstration by R.A.F. Vampire jet-propelled plane, Kai Tak, 12 noon.
K.H. Kennel Club, Entries for Dog Show closes.
Annual Race Meeting, Race Course, Happy Valley, (first day) 12 noon.
Performance of Chinese Native Dances, Po Hing Theatre, Nathan Road, Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW
Classical Concert, The H. Club, Talbot House, 50 MacDonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Annual Inspection, 10 a.m.; travelling of tablet by Col. Sir James Sleeman, at 11.30 a.m.
Literary Evening, European YMCA, 8.30 p.m.

WANTED BEDPOST FOR HIMSELF

He wanted it for his own use, said Leung Ming, 30-year-old blacksmith, when charged before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday, with stealing a bedpost from 8 Cumberland Road. He was arrested at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday at the junction of Essex Crescent and Stafford Road with the bedpost in his possession, said Sub-inspector J. H. Evans. He was fined \$25 or 10 days.

MUSICAL MOODS

Mr. A.J.E. Luff will give a talk on "Musical Moods" at a talk by the Gramophone Group of the Sino-British Club next Friday.
The talk to be illustrated by gramophone records will take place at 8.45 p.m. at the Helena Yacht Club.
The programme will include the following:
The Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky).
Andante cantabile (Tchaikovsky).
Excerpts from La Bohème and Madame Butterfly, sung by Jean Cross (Puccini).
Three Studies and the Waltz in G-sharp minor (Chopin).

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SCOTCH KIPPERS \$1.50 lb.
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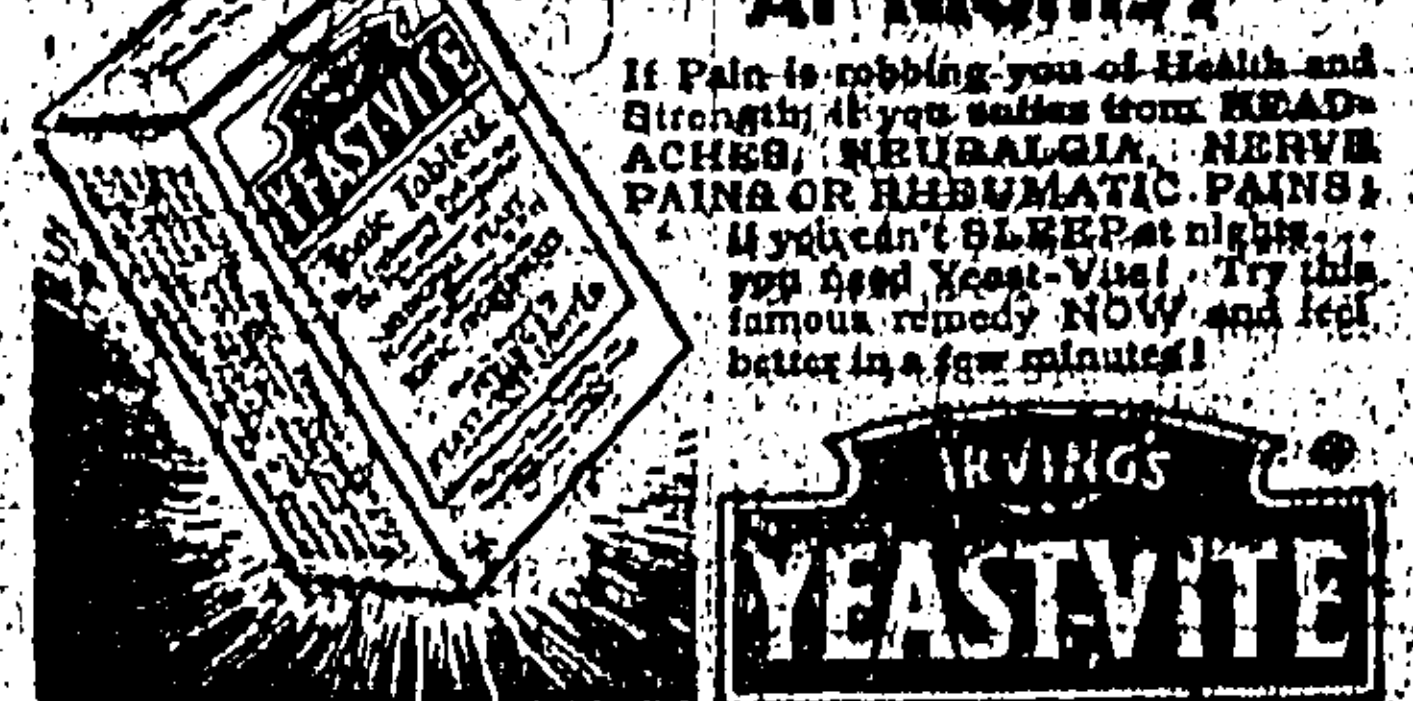


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20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
\$1 for every additional insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion of 25 words. 25 cents every additional word per insertion. Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following day's paper.

Replies for the following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

No. 679.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their name and address.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

POSITIONS WANTED

YOUNG PHYSICIAN, looking for appointment as Ship's Doctor. Please reply Box No. 698 "China Mail."

POSITION VACANT

FOREIGNER new comer desires Lady Housekeeper companion pleasant appearance good disposition. Apply Box 707 "China Mail."

WANTED KNOWN

HOLLYWOOD STORE—20% to 40% discount on Evening Dinner Gowns, Cocktail Dresses, Coats, Suits, Day Dresses, Costumes, Jewellery, Etc. 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m.—6.30 p.m. Room 206, Melbourne Hotel.

RENOMMEE Dresses Special offer high quality of Silver Foxes from \$180 to \$375. 603 Victory House, 5, Wyndham Street.

RUGS Manufacturers and Exporters Peking and Tientsin Carpets and Rugs. Peking Art Rug Company Room No. 8-9 Lucky Apartment, corner of Hankow and Peking Road, Kowloon.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE SWINDON BOOK STORE, 25 NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327

CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine Peking and Tientsin, lovely designs and colours, various sizes. Come and inspect at The China Rug Co., Kowloon Building, 4th Floor (Opposite Hong Kong Hotel), Queen's Road, Central.

CARPETS, embossed, plain, fancy, in Chinese Oriental and Persian designs. All sizes. All colours. Carpets Industries 63 Austin Road, Kowloon.

LADIES we have at your service all specialized operations for Helene Curtiss: cool waves, machineless oil perms, hairdyes & manicures—ROSE MARIE Beauty Parlour—Phone 50384—48, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

PREMISES WANTED

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY, Holland House, Queen's Road, Central, requires for their foreign staff flat unfurnished or furnished preferably, Hongkong side. Willing to share in rehabilitation.

TO LET

FLAT to LET: Kowloon, including furniture. Apply Box No. 708 "China Mail."

TUITION GIVEN

CANTONESE, Mandarin, Hakka, Japanese and Reading Chinese given by experienced and enthusiastic teacher. Terms moderate. Write Box No. 701 "China Mail."

ENGLISH Tuition advanced and intermediate, mornings and evenings. Apply Jackson, 11 Parkes Street, Top Floor, Yau-mat, Kowloon.

DANCING LESSONS

BALLROOM Dancing—"Made Easy" for you. Latest Variations. Specialities: "Rumba, Samba, Tango, Jitterbug." (Enquiries—3 P.M.)—Tony Hudson, 512, China Building.

FOR SALE

ZENITH Trans-Oceanic Portable Radio operates on Battery 110 or 220 volt. Excellent condition. Complete with 110-220 transformer (almost new). Apply Box 709 "China Mail."

DELAWARE—French car—latest 1930—miles—excellent condition. Apply to: China International Motors Ltd. Service Station, 390 Robinson Road.

FOR SALE

PILOT RADIO: Same reliable pre-war quality now obtainable at popular prices, made possible only by increased demand and large sales. World Reception Models from \$190 each. Obtainable at all the better dealers or direct from: Colonial Agencies, Teakoochy Bldg., 14 Queen's Road, Phone 25310.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL at \$2.00 per copy. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

HONG KONG FILM AND THEATRE NEWS at 50 cents per copy. Obtainable at Leading Book Stores, Newspaper Sellers and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages at 50 cents each. On sale at "China Mail" Office, Windsor House, Tel. 32312.

CHINA MAIL POSTCARD—\$1.50 for 5 or 30 cents each. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

NOTICE

GOVERNMENT STORES DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders for the making Uniforms for Fire Brigade Department will be received at the Office of the Chairman, Tender Board, Colonial Secretariat, Lower Albert Road, until noon on Friday, January 21, 1949.

Forms of tender, specification and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Controller of Stores, Electric Road, North Point.

Further particulars are available in the Government Gazette of January 14, 1949.

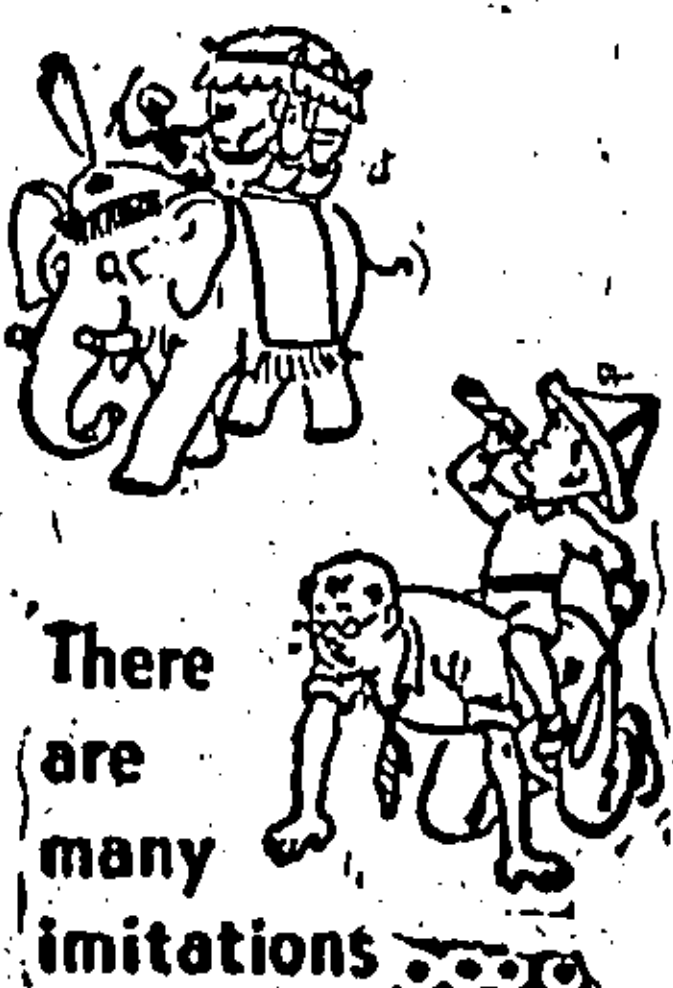
J. WATSON, Acting Controller of Stores.

January 11, 1949.

NOTICE

Mr. Carl Peder Nissen has been appointed Asst. Managing Director and Mr. Bee' Pete Charr Fletcher a Director of our Company as from 1st January, 1949.

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For coolness, comfort and long life you'll be wise to choose ARTEX. Look for the label before you buy. If the famous Open Wave makes ARTEX each a true and coolness any air-circulating fan against extreme heat—remember you're cooler when it's hot, warmer when it's chilly. ARTEX is a fan for ease and designed for summer use. It's a wonderful fan and long lasting. Now there's more available—remember, there are many imitations.

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KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

CHINESE NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE

A special Chinese New Year's Eve Dance will be held at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Friday, January 20, 1949.

Dancing from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Floor attractions and novelty dances.

Subscription: \$5 per head.

Bookings restricted to 300 persons.

Table reservations can now be made by members only at the clubhouse.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Notice to Members

The Club's Comprodore Office at 1st Floor, Exchange Building, will remain open on Saturday 15th, Sunday 16th and Monday 17th until 5 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting of the St. David's Society (President, Mr. J. R. Jones M.C.) will be held at 5.30 on Friday, 21st January at the Jacobean Room, Hong Kong Hotel, and all those with Welsh associations are cordially invited to attend.

PARKER HERBEX

The wonderful treatment for any scalp ailments, and a special remedy for the cure of thinning hair, baldness and premature greyness, dandruff.

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Expert Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair Dressers.
Main Shop: Exchange Bldg., H.K. Tel. 33101
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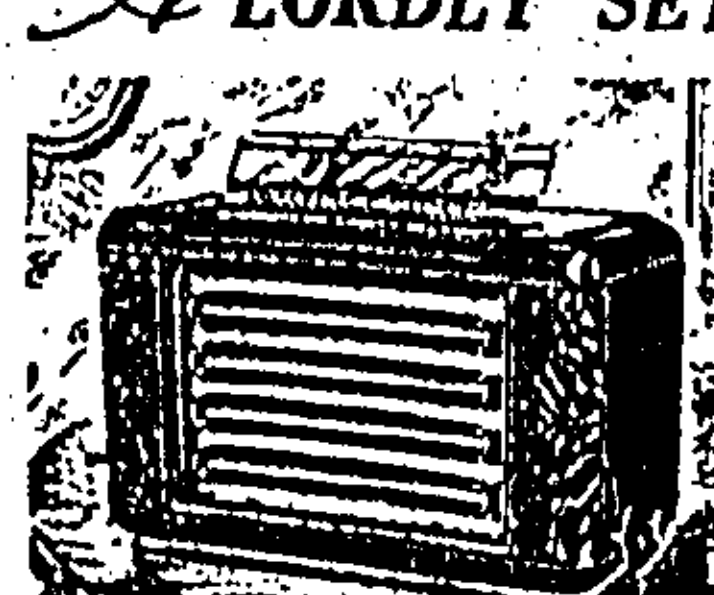
Service Auction Rooms

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Kowloon.

Official Notices

Mr. Q.A.A. MacFadyen has been appointed as an Administrative Officer of Labour with effect from January 7.

Mr. John Lucan Hayward's appointment as an Administrative Officer has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Messrs. Hung Wai-chiu and Frederick Zimmerman have been appointed Unofficial Justices of the Peace for Hong Kong with effect from January 14.

The names of Dr. Edward Chou and Dr. Shu Hou-jen have been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners in Hong Kong. They are entitled to practice medicine and surgery.

The offices of the Supreme Court will be closed daily between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. during the Chinese New Year holidays except on public and general holidays when they will be entirely closed. The vacation period starts on January 29 and ends on February 2 (both days inclusive).

The areas in which the general public will be allowed to set off fireworks during the Chinese New Year holidays were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

A list of masters, mates and engineers who have passed examinations and obtained Certificates of Competency was included in the Government Gazette yesterday.

WANCHAI RAID

One of the largest brothels in the Wanchai district was raided by Inspectors Hayward and Wheeler, when the second floor of No. 111 Jaffe Road was entered at 11 p.m. on Thursday.

When the police party entered there were four girls and three men present besides the attendants.

The keeper pleaded guilty before Mr. Thomas Tam at Central yesterday and received six months and a recommendation for banishment.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Annual Race Meeting, 1949

Saturday 15th, Monday 17th, Tuesday 18th, Wednesday 19th and Saturday 22nd January.

The First Bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the first race will be run at 12.00 noon, each day. The fifth interval is after the fourth race (1.30 p.m.).

There are 10 races each day (50 in all). The "Hong Kong Derby" is scheduled to be run on the third day, Tuesday, 18th January, Race No. 6 at 3.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 per day including tax are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such Member, to be responsible for all bills etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurers' Comprodore Office and the Secretary's Office will close at 10 a.m. each day. Both Offices at 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 each day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tio Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

BY ORDER,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

DREYER & CO., LTD.

has today been registered as a Private Limited Company and will be carrying on business at:

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HONG KONG, 11th January, 1949.

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MONEY-LENDING CASE

Consideration Shown By Bank

"The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has really gone out of its way and shown extraordinary consideration to its depositors and customers."

These remarks were made by Mr. C. A. S. Russ at the Supreme Court yesterday, after judgment had been delivered by Mr. Justice Wicks (Acting Additional Judge), in a money-lending case.

Mr. Russ also said that any attempt to suggest that the Bank has behaved in an unhelpful and "ungenerous" manner towards its depositors and customers would be most unfair.

Mr. Justice Wicks said that he agreed with Mr. Russ and added that he understood the remarks made by Mr. Russ during hearing of the case, had been made by way of illustration only and were purely hypothetical.

The Plaintiff in the action was Surjan Singh, registered money lender of 12 Perceval Street, Wanchai. The defendants were Leung Shin-tak and Leung Shin-mann, clerks of the Hong Kong and China Gas Company.

The plaintiff, who was represented by Mr. Russ, claimed \$313.38 from the defendants, being the balance of principal and interest due to him under a joint and several promissory note dated July 8, 1941.

Terms of Settlement

At a previous hearing, Mr. Justice Wicks did not accept the terms of settlement offered by Surjan Singh and ordered the money to be paid into Court.

The result of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Wicks yesterday is that plaintiff will receive only \$207.50, the balance of the \$313.38 paid into Court to be paid to the defendants.

Mr. Justice Wicks held that payment on loans during the Moratorium should be four per cent per annum and not four per cent per month.

Application Refused

"The plaintiff's application to withdraw the summons was refused, it being ruled, in view of the rate of interest claimed and paid under the third heading, that the money received be paid into Court, and the case stand adjourned for the purpose of determining whether or not the plaintiff is entitled under Section 2 (1) of the Money-Lenders Ordinance 1911."

After dealing with the Debtor and Creditor (Occupation Period) Ordinance 1948, (Ordinance No. 24 of 1948) and the effect of the Moratorium, as well as submissions made by Mr. Russ on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Wicks said:

"I make no comment on these submissions made by Mr. Russ, because I accept the statement of the plaintiff made on January 7, and I do not accept his statement, made after adjournment, that he has only received \$250."

"There may be an explanation such as that, after the order was made on January 7, and complied with in respect of payment into Court, the plaintiff attempted to vary the settlement by repaying a certain amount to the defendants out of his other moneys, but that is no concern of this Court."

"The plaintiff must overcome any difficulties—he has created, as best he can and I order that the sum in Court be paid out, as to an amount computed in the way I have indicated to the plaintiff, and any balance to the defendants."

Certain Illustrations

After judgment had been delivered, Mr. Russ said that during the argument in this case, in taking certain illustrations, there was a passage which, if it was taken from its context, might look as though there was some criticism of the Hong Kong Bank with regard to payment of interest on current accounts. That thought, said Mr. Russ, was very far from his mind at the time and he had no intention of criticising the Bank. The Bank had really gone out of its way and shown extraordinary consideration to its depositors and customers.

Continuing, Mr. Russ said that any attempt to suggest that the Bank had behaved in a most unhelpful and ungenerous manner towards its depositors and customers would be most unfair. He was sure that the Court would agree with him that there was nothing in the way he was conducting the case which would justify anyone in drawing any such conclusions.

Mr. Justice Wicks said that he agreed and understood the remarks made by Mr. Russ to be by way of illustration only and purely hypothetical.

Bank Statement

The following statement was released by the Bank:

Until the passing of the Debtor and Creditor (Occupation Period) Ordinance 1948, the question of the interest payable on a promissory note had not been determined and the interest that might be paid thereunder could not be paid out.

Notwithstanding some ambiguity in the wording of the Ordinance, the Bank fully recognises its obligation which is in accord with the terms of Section 2 (1) that where interest was provided by agreement or statute or otherwise it will pay interest for the occupation period at the due rate on all credit balances, whether such rate was one percent or more.

That the Bank would have suggested, had it been suggested, that payment of interest would be against public policy is entirely erroneous and completely unwarranted, as the Bank would never contemplate such an attitude.

The following donation to the St. John's Ambulance Brigade is acknowledged by the Brigade's Treasurer—\$50—in memory of Mrs. Lily Morris, from Kwok Hin-wang.

A lecture on "Local Government" was given by Dr. D. P. Dobson, (Mrs.) J. P. D. Litt., at Clubs Lullano yesterday.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Something's got to be done—too many vets developing combat fatigue trying to live in some of these veterans' modern dream homes!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

The Authority on Authorities

LIKE COLUMBUS

EVERY fine declarer is like Columbus, Chris, when he was a young fellow, could have accepted the idea that the world is flat, if he had been lazy. And the man behind the contract in bridge could begin playing the hand the first way apparent that seems pretty sure to gain the necessary minimum results. But the really good player tries to discover a better method, especially one which will produce more than his bid calls for, just as Columbus figured out an ambitious objective, then sought to attain it.

Not so with the declarers of higher rank. When the diamond A was not led against them, they saw a chance for all the tricks and went after it. After winning with the club A, they cleared trumps with the Q, A and K, led to the club K, discarded two diamonds on the heart top, ruffed the third round heart to kill the Q, led to the club Q, cleared the heart suit with the J that dropped the 10 while the third diamond was tossed, then put the final diamond on the now established heart B. With spades left for the last two tricks, these chaps scored an extra, shutting out the diamond A entirely.

There was of course no excitement connected with declarer's play for that tournament contract where West laid down his diamond A to start with, and then switched to something else. There was no difficulty about taking the rest of the tricks. The evil of laziness asserted itself, however, at several other

SAKJ 872
D-9
CKQ 63
S 4 4
H Q 4 3
D A J 6 2
C 10 8 5
2
SAKJ 1076
H None
D 8 5 4 3
C A J 9

(Dealer, South. Both sides vulnerable.)

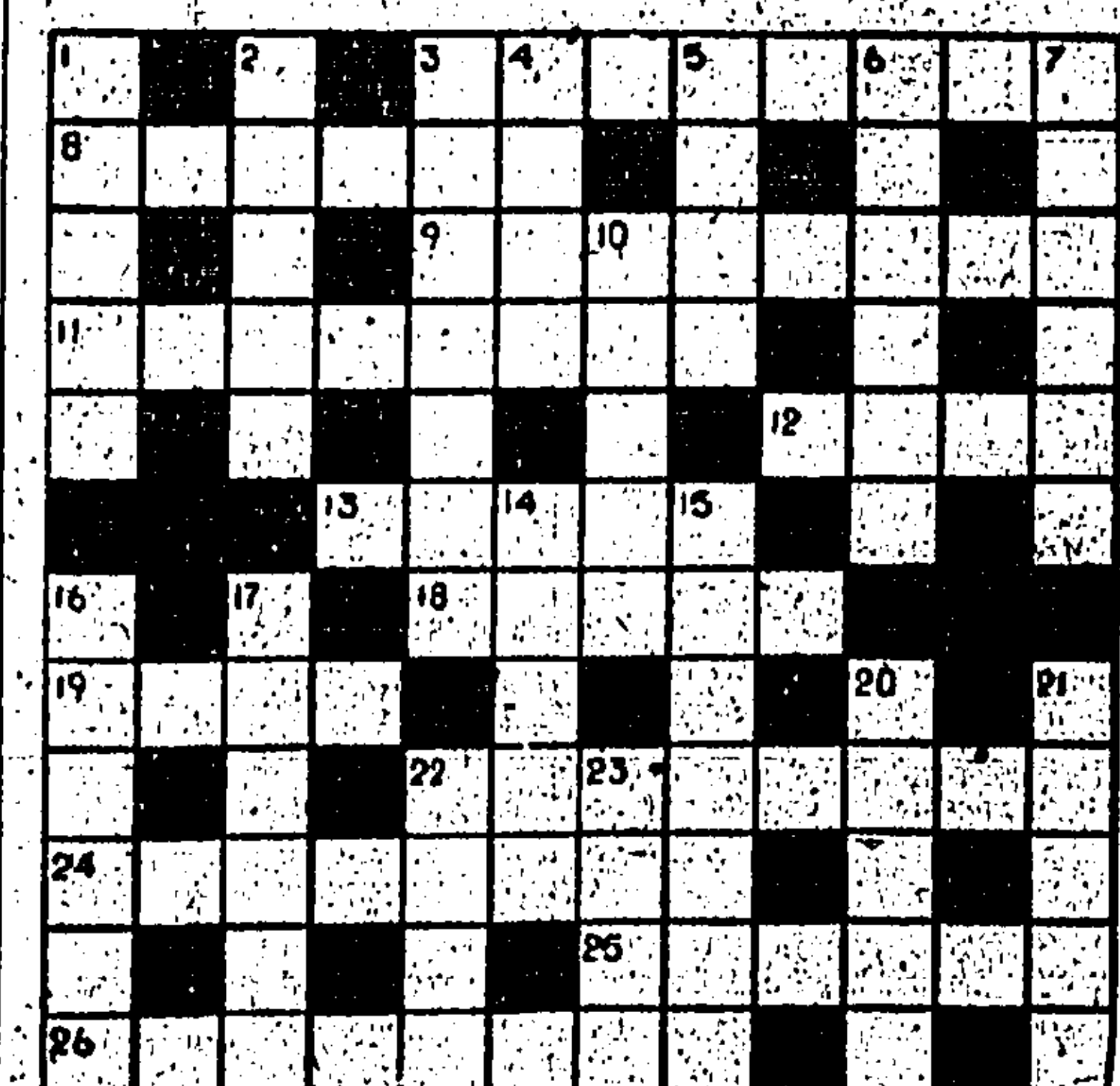
1 S Pass 2 H Pass
2 S Pass 4 C Pass
4 S Pass 6 S

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(Dealer, North. East-West vulnerable.)

In a match point tournament contract of 4-Hearts, how should South play after East puts the club Q on the lead of the 7?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

3 Witty remark. 22 Way out. 23 Blundering. 24 Love song. 25 Colonists. 26 Create. 11 Does well. 20 Wort. 12 Expensive. 21 Eagerly. 13 Sharp. 20 Denuded. 15 Tendency.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS—3 Subdued. 7 Drink. 8 Earrings. 10 Preeds. 13 Tenants. 15 Star. 17 Earnest. 18 Distort. 20 Act. 21 Nibbles. 22 Recent. 27 Prisoner. 28 Enthus. 29 Resound.

DOWN—1 Adapt. 2 Biren. 3 Skeln. 4 Sane. 5 Donate. 6

Down

BAO DAI REFUSES TO RETURN TO VIETNAM

Explosion In Cairo Square

Cairo, January 13. A bomb which had been carried in a bag by an arrested man exploded in a Cairo Square today, killing a cigarette vendor and injuring 10 other persons.

Unconfirmed reports said that a policeman was also killed.

Five of 10 people taken to hospital after the explosion were detained there.

According to the police, the man with the bag had tried to enter the National Court of Appeal, where several men charged with causing explosions in May 1936 are being tried. He was asked to leave but dropped his bag and ran.

The Prime Minister, Abdel Hadi Fahmy, ordered a reward of 200 pounds to be paid to a libby in the court building who helped constable for his part in stopping the fugitive.

Fifty pounds compensation is to be paid to each injured person. Associated Press.

GESTAPO MAN DENAZIFIED

Nuremberg, January 13. Hans Josef Huber, former head of the Vienna Gestapo and an SS Brigadier, was classified as a "minor offender" and fined 500 Deutschmarks with one year's probation by a denazification court of the Nuremberg internment camp today.

Huber, who is claimed by Austria as a war criminal, is said by the defence to have helped anti-Nazis and Jews to escape.

A charge that he had ordered the shooting of 42 prisoners at Graz in 1942 could not be substantiated. There were no witnesses for the prosecution. The tribunal considered he owed his high office to professional competence and not to active Nazi politics. Reuter.

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SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 12.30

"COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN" Columbia Film.

Paris, January 13.

Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam, has refused to return as head of the new Vietnam State. Bao says he will not return until the French Government have given practical effect to concrete guarantees of Vietnam independence.

The resultant deadlock in Indo-China arising from his decision was discussed at an emergency session of French Cabinet Ministers today.

The ex-Emperor's surprise decision has placed the French Government in a dilemma, and has revived Socialist pressure for entering into negotiations with the Communist national leader, Dr. Ho Chi Minh.

M. Leon Pignon, French High Commissioner for Indo-China, is to see the ex-Emperor in Cannes (South France) on Sunday in a last bid to find a compromise.

General Nguyen Van Kuan, Vietnam Premier, who arrived here last week, made it clear, however, that the ex-Emperor can return to Indo-China only after concrete agreements for Vietnam independence have been signed.

The Premier told Reuters today that there is not much time to lose.

If the armed struggle is allowed to continue much longer, he said, the ravages of war may become irreparable and place Franco-Vietnam friendship under an unbearable strain.

In Saigon, M. Gannay, President of the Indo-China section of the French Red Cross, said today he hopes soon to arrange for the release of French women, old men and children in the hands of the Vietnamese (the Indo-Chinese autonomy movement).

Hostages

M. Gannay, who met a Vietnamese Red Cross delegation led by Dr. Vu Huu Chan, 18 miles North of Hanoi on Monday, said today: "The meeting was cordial and the Vietnamese representatives showed great understanding."

RADIO

This is Radio Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—A Light Orchestral Programme with Whistle Melville (Soprano) and Dennis Noble (Baritone).

1.10 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.25 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.30 p.m.—Tui Heeth and His Orchestra with Paul Carpenter (Vocal) (DUETS).

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

2.05 p.m.—Programme Summary.

2.10 p.m.—Unit Requests—Linda Carter Gulliver, B.H. Q. Workshops Royal Air Force, Kai Tak, (Studio).

2.15 p.m.—Weekly News and News Analysis (London Relay).

2.20 p.m.—Carroll Gibbons (Piano) "On the Air".

2.30 p.m.—"Grand Hotel" Albert Bandier and the "Palm Court Orchestra" with Freda Townsend, (Contralto) (DUETS).

2.40 p.m.—"From the Editorials" (London Relay).

2.45 p.m.—"Saturday Round-Up" (Studio).

2.50 p.m.—Saturday Round-Up—An interview with P.L. Francis, A.F.C. Pilot of the Jet Fighter, which is present in Hong Kong.

2.55 p.m.—Florida Radio, (Studio).

3.00 p.m.—Wagner "Die Walkure" Act 1. Lotte Lehmann (Soprano) Luella Melcher (Tenor) Emanuel List (Bass) with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Bruno Walter.

3.05 p.m.—Interlude.

3.10 p.m.—Piano Recital by Ellen Joyce.

3.15 p.m.—Radio News Rev. (London Relay).

3.20 p.m.—Weather Report.

3.25 p.m.—"Globe" and Dance Music.

3.30 p.m.—Weather Report and Close Down.

Otto Abetz In London

London, January 13. The former German Ambassador in Paris, Otto Abetz, arrived in London by air from Paris tonight for questioning by the British military authorities.

The information wanted in London concerns the German Army commanders, Field Marshal von Rundstedt and Von Manstein, held by the British authorities in Germany awaiting war crimes trial.

The Field Marshals are expected to be tried by British courts in Germany. Reuter.

Russian Air Record Is Shattered

San Francisco, January 14. Flier Bill Odom set a new light plane distance record of more than 2,300 miles yesterday by crossing the Pacific from Honolulu—but he had to settle for that.

He had intended flying to New Jersey to attain a goal of more than 5,000 miles, but because of headwinds, his petrol supply ran low over the West coast.

He landed at Oakland airport near San Francisco at 2.37 GMT. He turned back rather than tackle the Sierra Nevada Range. When Odom reached the 2,100-mile mark, he shattered the 2,061, 7-mile record set on September 23, 1937, by the Soviet pilot A. Goussarov and A. Glebov. Associated Press and United Press.

Japanese Coal Production

Tokyo, January 13. The Japanese Stabilisation Board is likely to set the 1940 coal production goal at 42,000,000 tons in line with General MacArthur's nine-point programme to the Japanese Government to hasten the nation's economic recovery.

The production goal for the current fiscal year is 30,000,000 tons. Board officials say a 42,000,000 tons goal will require a government subsidy of 22,000,000 yen.

They say the plan calls for the production of 3,500,000 tons monthly and 471,000 workers. United Press.

Truman Explains His Tax Theory

Washington, January 13.

President Truman told a news conference today that tax increases should start in income brackets beginning at US\$6,000.

He was asked to define middle and upper income brackets for which he proposes higher taxes during the next fiscal year to raise an additional US\$4,000,000,000.

Mr. Truman told reporters that middle income starts at around US\$6,000 and goes up to between US\$20,000 and US\$30,000. Obviously anything over US\$30,000 will be high income, he said.

Other high points at the President's press conference: 1. He knows of no developments to support rumors abroad of a Soviet peace offensive. He is still willing to see Stalin in Washington.

2. Lots of women are under consideration for high Federal posts but not necessarily for Cabinet jobs.

3. He agreed with the statement of the Defence Secretary (Mr. James Forrestal) that he expects to continue as Defence Secretary.

4. He conceded that the health of Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, Ambassador to Russia, is not good, but hopes Mr. Smith will return to his post.

5. He anticipated no changes in the Cabinet before his inauguration next Thursday.

Ruhr Pact Welcomed In Belgium

Brussels, January 13.

The Belgian Senate Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously welcomed the six-power Ruhr Control agreement today as a diplomatic success for France and highly satisfactory to Belgium.

The Committee declared that the agreement is testimony of Anglo-Saxon understanding of Western Europe's views in relation to the German problem.

The Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Paul Henri Spaak, rejected the view put forward by some Members that Belgium should be put on an equal footing with the three Western powers and thus be entrusted with the full administration of the Belgian Zone of occupation.

The Belgian Zone is at present merely a sector in the British Zone. Reuter.

COMMONWEALTH TALKS IN FAR EAST?

London, January 13.

There is a strong possibility of a Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' conference in the Far East this year.

A hint of this was dropped by Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, at Perth, Western Australia, today.

Dr. Evatt said that one of the more important decisions of the London Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference "has not yet been announced."

The practicability of holding a Far East conference of Commonwealth Ministers to discuss social, economic, political and defence problems is understood to have been considered by the Commonwealth countries since the Prime Ministers' talks in London in October.

Neither the date nor the venue has yet been fixed, but May or June have been mentioned as possible times—a decision seems likely soon.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers, when they met, took the view that there should be more frequent opportunities for mutual contact between the member countries.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Peter Fraser, before he left London recently, told Reuter: "It would be very strange if, during the coming year, there were not some Commonwealth talks about the Far Eastern situation, though I know of nothing planned so far."

In Ceylon

The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake, has also expressed the hope that it might be possible to hold Commonwealth Ministers' meeting in Ceylon. Mr. Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, will make an announcement to Parliament soon on the proposals advanced at the London conference, which have since been the subject of Commonwealth exchanges.

The Prime Ministers discussed the question of the interval at which Commonwealth Ministers should meet. There were varying views as to whether the meetings should be at yearly or half-yearly intervals, and as to the degree of regularity which should be maintained.

The conference also discussed the possible arrangements for direct access by the Commonwealth High Commissioners and their staffs to Government departments in the various capitals. Such access, it is thought, will have a particular value in London, with its large highly specialised Treasury, Board of Trade and other departments. Reuter.

Russians Putting On The Heat

New York, January 13.

A World Telegram editorial today said: "Moscow is putting the heat on the Scandinavian nations to keep out of the Western defence alliance."

"Finland, of course, is helpless because Russia holds her bases and could take over the entire country in short order. That leaves Sweden, Norway and Denmark, which are divided on the issue."

"Naturally all prefer neutrality to overt war. The difference is over whether neutrality is possible. Sweden, on the basis of her experience, thinks it is. Norway fears it is not. Denmark is wobbling toward Norway's Western policy."

"The idea that genuine neutrality is possible, either in the present cold war or any resulting world war, seems to us completely fallacious. The conflict is not between Russia and the United States, but between Russia and civilisation."

"Scandinavia cannot have a free ride to security."—United Press.

U.S. Aircraft Sold To Italy

Wiesbaden, January 13.

Two hundred surplus planes from the American Air Force have been sold to Italy, the United States Air Force Headquarters announced here.

The statement, which declares that the U.S. State Department has approved the sale, says that the first delivery will be 100 C-45 two-engine cargo planes, and the remainder 100 L-5 single-engine observation planes (both wartime models).

Under the peace treaty Italy is allowed 200 fighter and reconnaissance planes and 150 transport and other aircraft, excluding bombers. Reuter.

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ADDED LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY

At the QUEEN'S: SPORTS CHAMPION OF 1940! S.S. "KIANGYA" DISASTER! HIGHLIGHTS OF 1940!

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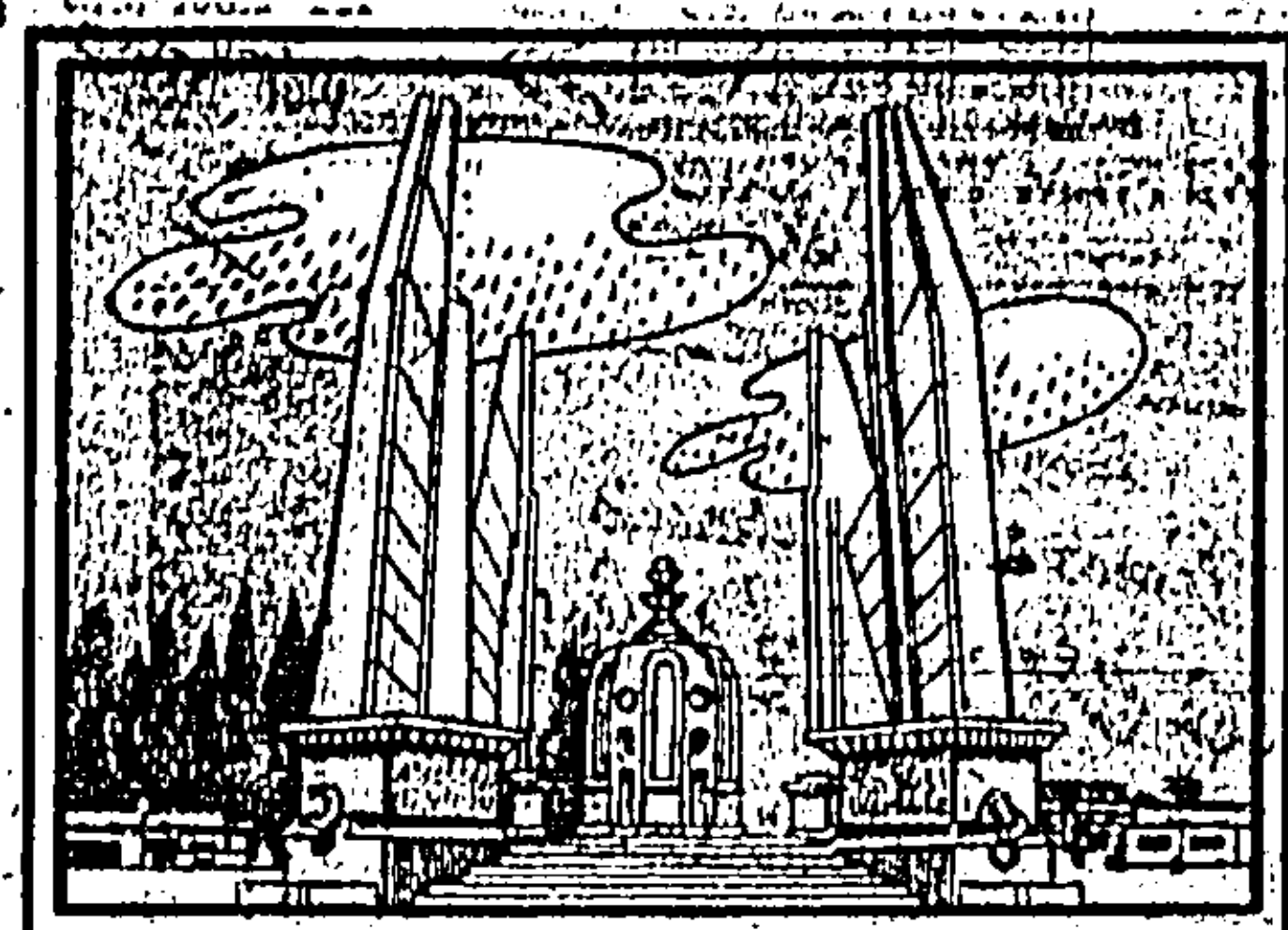
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Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Handyside and Mrs. T. A. Martin wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the Staff of the Kowloon and Queen Mary Hospitals for their devoted attention to the late Miss Vera Handyside, and gratefully acknowledge the many expressions of sympathy received.

NEW REVENUE

The various measures taken by the Government this week to increase its revenue have been received with mixed feelings despite the fact they received the approval of Legislative Council without a dissenting voice. On the question of the increased fees for radio licences this is easily understood. Over the past few months, the programme activities of Radio Hong Kong have been widely discussed with, as the outcome, a general acceptance of the view that an increase in the fee from \$12 to \$20 annually must be regarded as well worth the while of the listener provided the additional revenue is devoted to schemes for improving the output of Radio Hong Kong. The Government's intentions on this score are believed to go with the trend of listener opinion, and next year's estimates of broadcasting services will be examined with keen interest. The same cannot be said of the boost of the radio dealers' licence from \$50 to \$250. In itself an average of just over \$20 a month appears to be not an unreasonable figure; it would seem even less so were other businesses subject to a similar tax. The radio dealer may well complain at being singled out for special treatment, particularly as he is (or should be) of tremendous assistance to Government in the collection of fees for listener licences. He is expected to report the name of every client who buys a radio and the owners of radios brought in for repair and adjustment. Whether this requirement is being observed by all dealers we do not know; but obviously such a system provides the simplest possible form of check for the Postmaster-General, and its full enforcement would undoubtedly bring in substantial additional revenue. But in requiring the dealer to render this aid, the Government should not at the same time do him ill by raising his shop licence fee five times. Not is there any great enthusiasm about the increases in certain tobacco duties. What the effect on prices will be has not yet come to light. The increase appears heavy enough, however, to suggest that an increase of price for several brands of cigarettes will prove unavoidable. The argument for the increase coming from the official spokesman tended to give the impression that Hong Kong was embarking upon the manufacture of cigarettes for the first time which, as is well known, is certainly not the case. The smoker will derive no greater satisfaction from the heavy increase in duty upon imported cigarettes, purely on the ground that various factors might operate to make the locally-manufactured cigarette more costly than imported brands. Better to have said simply that the opportunity was being taken of securing greater revenue from tobacco duties, and to have added that cigarettes in Hong Kong will remain considerably cheaper than the price for which they are sold in many other countries. Objection could then be taken only on ground that the financial policy of the Government needs revision, that the Government should give its full attention to

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH INSTALLMENT

CRUSADE IN EUROPE

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's
Own Story Of The War
In Europe



The only land approach to the hostile position was by a narrow neck connecting South Beveland with the mainland, and the operation was worked out to include an attack Westward along this isthmus, co-ordinated with an amphibious assault brought in by the sea. The necessary forces for the attack could not be assembled until late October. The First Army attempted the Ardennes operation, possibly we could have begun the Walcheren attack some two or three weeks earlier.

To the Canadian 2nd Division was assigned the job of overrunning the Westwall, and from there attacking Westward along the isthmus against the Germans on South Beveland. The troops were frequently forced to fight waist-deep in water against strong German resistance, and it took them three days to reach the West end of the isthmus. But by October 27 the division had established itself on the island proper. The British 62nd Division was landed on the South shore of South Beveland on the night of October 26-27. The two forces then fought forward in a converging attack to a juncture and by the thirtieth of the month South Beveland was entirely in our possession.

The defending position on Walcheren Island consisted of the troops that had escaped from South Beveland and of detachments from the German Fifteenth Army, which had originally been stationed in the Calais area.

The amphibious assault against Walcheren on November 1, was carried out against the strongest local resistance we met at any coast line during the European operation. To provide supporting fire, only small naval vessels could be used but these, unaided, pushed in close to the shore. The German shore and air batteries were silenced, and the landing was made in the face of a heavy fire. The landing was successful, and the troops went ashore. Losses among the naval vessels were abnormally high but the courage and tenacity of the crews were responsible both for the successful landing and for minimizing losses among assaulting personnel.

A feature of this difficult campaign was a novel employment of big bombers to blow up portions of the dikes that held back the sea from the lower levels of the island. These breaches, permitting the sea to flood critical sections of the defence, were of great usefulness in an operation that throughout presented unusual difficulties. Final German resistance on the island was eliminated by November 9, by which time some 10,000 enemy troops had been captured, including a division commander. The cost was high. For the entire series of operations in the West, our own casualties, almost entirely Canadian, and British, numbered 27,033. This compared with less than 25,000 in the capture of Sicily, where we defeated a garrison of 350,000.

With this effort accomplished, we began the clearing of mines from the Scheldt Estuary. An American force had been assigned the job, in spite of our continuing work on the part of the Navy, and the first ships to begin unloading in Antwerp arrived there November 26. The Germans had begun launching V-1 and V-2 weapons against the city in mid-October, frequently at night, and had been in London. The V-2s caused considerable damage in the district. Numbers of civilians and soldiers were killed, and communications and supply work were often interrupted, although usually only for brief periods. The civilian population of Antwerp sustained these attacks unflinchingly. On V-2s bomb struck a crowded house and killed hundreds of civilians and an almost equal number of soldiers.

The enemy also employed large numbers of E-boats (small, speedy types of surface torpedo boats) and tiny submarines to interrupt our use of Antwerp. These weapons were destroyed by energetic naval and air action. In spite of all difficulties, Antwerp quickly became the Northern bulwark of our entire logistical system.

While this spectacular and gratifying operation was in progress, the operations on the rest of the front were far from quiet. On the Twenty-first Army Group front, Montgomery succeeded in concentrating enough strength to "bite" on November 16 immediately following the fall of Walcheren Island, to undertake an Eastern Front. Winter conditions were now approaching, and his advances were made over difficult country, but by December 5 he had cleared out the last German pocket West of the mouth of the same river which farther South in Belgium and France is called the Meuse.

Because of the extended front held by the Twenty-first Army Group it was impossible at the moment to launch further strong offensives in that area. Montgomery's army group had long since absorbed all the British economy in official expenditure, instead of devoting more deeply into the public pocket to meet its bills. It still has to penetrate official minds that the high cost of government is probably the factor contributing most importantly to the continuing inflationary tendency and the rising cost of living.

Empire troops available in the United Kingdom, including the Canadian Army and the Polish division. Further reinforcement was impossible unless, as eventually happened, a few additional units could be brought up from the Mediterranean theatre. The Americans were in a different position. Reinforcing divisions were rapidly coming from the United States, and as they reached the battle front they provided strength for the execution of important tasks and made it possible to broaden the American sector whenever necessary to provide opportunity for concentrations on the flanks.

Immediately South of the British area, Bradley, on October 22, brought into line the U.S. Ninth Army under General Simpson. On November 10, Bradley renewed his offensive toward the Rhine in the Northern part of his sector. The attack was carried out by the Ninth and First Armies and was preceded by a heavy bombing of the enemy and by artillery bombardment. Twelve hundred and four American and 1,188 British heavy bombers participated, the operation being another example of the extent to which we were then using the heavy bomber to intervene effectively in the ground battle.

These attacks initially employed fourteen divisions, and the number was soon increased to seventeen. Nevertheless, progress was slow and the fighting intense. On the right flank of this attack the First Army got involved in the Hürtgen Forest, the scene of one of the most bitterly contested battles of the entire campaign. The enemy had all the advantages of strong defensive position, and the attacking Americans had to do most exclusively with infantry weapons because of the thickness of the forest. The weather was abominable and the German garrison was particularly stubborn, but Yankee doggedness finally won. Thereafter, whenever veterans of the Ardennes referred to hard fighting they did so in terms of comparison with the Battle of Hürtgen Forest, which they placed at the top of the list.

In spite of numerous smaller battles of the same sanguinary character, in which units were pinned down for days as they dug out the defending positions, general progress continued until we reached the banks of the Roer River, where the Ninth Army arrived on December 3.

At the banks of the Roer we met a new kind of tactical problem. Further up the river, at Schmidt, were great dams. They were of special defensive value to the Germans because, by operation of the floodgates in the dams, he could vary the water level below them. This made an immediate assault across the Roer River impossible, since any troops successful in crossing could be isolated by flooding of the river and thereby eliminated by the employment of German forces.

We first attempted the destruction of the dams by air. The bombing against them was accurate and direct hits were secured. However, the concrete structures were so massive that damage was negligible, and there was no recourse except to take them by ground attack. Because the dams were located in difficult mountain country the attack was certain to be slow and costly. After an attack by the 28th Division had failed, the 44th Division was ordered to make a heavy assault by the First Army December 13.

Meanwhile, South of the Ardennes Forest, the Third Army launched an attack on November 8. Its offensive was aimed generally at the Saar region, and made excellent initial progress. North of Metz, bridgeheads were established across the Moselle, and shortly after the middle of November the leading troops reached the German frontier. Metz was surrounded and cut off. The city surrendered November 23. However, some of the forts in the vicinity held out stubbornly, and it was almost the middle of December before the final one was reduced and mopped up.

In the right sector of the Third Army, the advance quickly brought us up against some of the strongest sections of the Siegfried Line, those guarding the triangle between the Moselle and the Rhine. In this region the Siegfried comprised two general lines of defences. The forward one was a continuous system of obstacles and pillboxes, but was of no great depth. In the rear was another line, of extraordinary strength, consisting of a series of field fortifications supporting one another in a line more than two miles deep. These defences slowed up the advance of the Third Army, and since their reduction required a

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twenty-second of the month. The enemy, as was his habitual practice, launched a counterattack almost instantly. Luckily, our advancing troops lost some ground but the 44th Division fought off the enemy and regained its position. The 70th Division was east of them, made rapid progress toward Haguenau, which they took on December 12.

During the progress of these attacks, I visited Diers to make a survey of the situation with him. On his extreme left, third appeared to be an immediate advantage in pushing down into the Rhine plain. I directed him to turn the left corps of Patton's Army Northward to bring it into the connecting with the right flank of Patton's army on the Western slopes of the Vosges. That corps was to support the Third Army in its attacks against the Saar, which were soon to be renewed. Diers, from it was of course, desired to close up to the Rhine as rapidly as possible and then, by moving Northward, to gain the river bank all the way Northward to the Saar. However, I particularly cautioned Diers not to start this Northward movement on the East of the Vosges Mountains, until he had cleared out all enemy formations in his rear.

Sometimes it is advisable to bypass enemy positions and merely contain them until their isolation and lack of supply compel surrender. However, this procedure is normally applicable only if the enemy's troops are completely surrounded. Moreover, the method always involves the use of a large number of troops, and it is never applicable when the pocket is in an area which must be used for offensive purposes or from which it can threaten our communications. I had got tired of dropping off troops to watch enemy positions in the rear area, so I impressed upon Diers that to allow any Germans to remain West of the river in the upper Rhine plain, South of Strasbourg, would be certain to cause an later embarrassment.

General Diers believed that the French First Army, which had operated so brilliantly in breaking through the Belfort Gap and reaching the Rhine, could easily take care of the remnants of the German Ninth Army still facing them in the Colmar area. In describing the situation to me, he said, "The German Ninth Army has ceased to exist as a tactical force." Consequently, he estimated that he could carry out my instructions for the elimination of the German Ninth Army without the assistance of General Brooke's VI Corps. He had reason to feel certain in the estimate, particularly in view of the great defeat already inflicted on the German Army. He ordered the VI Corps to turn Northward in the plain East of the Vosges, so that it could co-operate with the XV Corps, West of those mountains, in the attacks against the Saar.

First Army's estimate of the French Army's offensive effectiveness was over-optimistic, and he probably underestimated the dogged power of German units when they put themselves stubbornly to hold a strong position. The French Army weakened by its recent offensive found it impossible to eliminate the German resistance in the immediate front, and this, in turn, forced the Colmar pocket, a German garrison which established and maintained itself in a defensible ground West of the Rhine in the vicinity of Colmar. The existence of this pocket was later to work to our definite disadvantage.

The fighting throughout the front, from Switzerland to the mouth of the Rhine, descended during the late fall months to the driest kind of infantry slugging. Advances were slow and laborious. Units were ordinarily measured in terms of yards rather than miles. Operations became really a matter of artillery and ammunition, and on the part of the infantry, endurance, stamina, and courage. In these conditions, infantry losses were high, particularly in rifle platoons. The infantry, which in all kinds of ways had habitually absorbed the bulk of the losses, was now being practically all of them. These were by no means due to enemy action alone. In other respects, too, the infantry suffered an abnormal percentage of casualties. Because of exposure, the cases of frostbite, trench foot, and respiratory diseases were far more numerous than in any other branch of the army. Behind the depletion of the infantry strength, divisions quickly exhausted themselves in action. Without men to carry on the duty of advance and manoeuvre under the strain of artillery fire, our offensive strength fell off markedly.

Aside from the problem of depleted unit strength, we found it difficult to find enough divisions to perform all the tasks that we required immediate attention and still maintain the concentrations required for successful attacks.

As the infantry replacement problem became acute we resorted to every kind of expedient to keep units up to strength. Full reports were made to the War Department so that effort in the home front would be concentrated on the one organisation to find men in the Services of Supply and elsewhere who could be retrained rapidly for employment in infantry formations. Wherever possible we replaced a man in service organisations by one from the limited service category, or by a Widened General Service soldier that he could give a considerable help in this matter. Ten thousand men were transferred from his units to the ground forces. All these measures, however, failed to keep filled the ranks of the infantry formations. Realising this, General Marshall sent me a suggestion that seemed to possess great merit. It was that the infantry of the United States should be dispatched to the front without waiting for the additional shipping needed to bring their artillery, trucks, and other heavy equipment. He and I hoped that in this way we could bring into line new regiments and give them valuable battle training by rotating them with the infantry of divisions already in the line. The principal purpose was to give the tired and depleted infantry of veteran divisions opportunity to rest and rehabilitate itself while its place on the front was taken by one of the new full-strength regiments.

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Acheson To Follow Marshall Example

Cabinet Reshuffle Mystery

London, January 13. The truth about the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee's predicted Government reshuffle, in which speculation had involved up to a third of his Ministry is that even those sources close to the Prime Minister do not yet know of his intentions.

The only established fact is that he will appoint a new Parliamentary Secretary, to the Board of Trade, to replace Mr. John Belcher, who resigned following the proceedings of a tribunal investigating allegations of corruption in Government quarters.

This presumably will involve some reshuffle of junior Ministers.

Little support can be found in informed quarters for the suggestion of a reshuffle involving the Cabinet hierarchy itself.

Speculators have talked of the possible resignation of Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, but few have suggested whom the Government can switch to replace him.

With an election little more than a year distant, it is unlikely that Mr. Attlee will wish to embark on a large experimental reshuffle at Cabinet level.—Reuter.

Foreign Policies To Be Unchanged

Washington, January 13.

Mr. Dean Acheson, who has been named as the new Secretary of State, today declared his firm determination to pursue steadfastness and continuity in American foreign policy.

He will follow the example of Mr. George Marshall, the retiring Secretary of State, in the nation's relations with Soviet Russia.

"It seems abundantly clear that no one can take Mr. Marshall's place, but someone who worked under him can follow Mr. Marshall's example," he said.

Mr. Acheson worked as Under-Secretary of State, both with Mr. Marshall and with his predecessor, Mr. James V. Byrnes. Mr. Acheson was testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is considering his nomination.

"The policies which President Truman has followed since the war have been evolved with the help of two secretaries," Mr. Acheson said.

"I served under both of them. I think I know something of the problems and of the need for steadiness and continuity. Stressing that the President himself is primarily responsible for the policy of the United States, Mr. Acheson said: 'Mr. Truman has stated in most categorical terms that he does not anticipate any change whatever in the foreign policy of the United States.'"

Embassy Fire In London

London, January 13. A fire broke out today in a back room of the Soviet Embassy on the "Millionaires Row" overlooking Kensington Gardens.

Four fire engines turned their heads on the second floor, and firemen helped five persons down the fire escape. Damage was confined to one room.—United Press.

MGM Head Best Paid

Washington, January 13. The film maker Louis Mayer heads Hollywood's high salary list for 1947 with earnings of US\$733,074 from Loew's Incorporated.

The Securities and Exchange Commission also reports that Betty Davis topped all screen stars to date with a 1947 pay cheque for \$304,000 from Warner Brothers.

The singer, Frank Sinatra, leads male actors with \$325,833 from Loew's.

Mayer, Loew's managing director of production, got \$417,293 in salary, \$280,400 in bonuses or shares in profits and \$55,385 as payment by the company to the Employees Retirement Fund.—United Press.

London's Tribute To Tommy Handley

Londoners in their thousands turned out today to pay their last tributes to Tommy Handley, the man who kept them laughing throughout the war.

Men and women stood in silent tribute as the cortege, preceded by three hearses loaded with flowers, passed slowly through six miles of London streets to Golders Green crematorium.

Mounted police and motor cycle patrols cleared a path for the streams of cars. By the time the cortege began, more than 3,000 thronged the forecourt of the chapel and the road leading to it.

Tommy's show, "It's That Man Again," known to the whole country as ITMA, passed the 300 mark at the end of last year.

The route of the funeral cortege, preceded by mounted police and motorcycle patrols, was specially altered to pass Tommy Handley's house, where his widow, unable to attend because of illness, watched from behind drawn curtains.

Her wreath of red roses and a spray of spring flowers from Tommy's 88-year-old mother were the only tributes on the coffin.

Hundreds of other wreaths—flowers and sprays—were required to carry them all—had poured in from all over Britain.

Sir William Haley, Director-General of the BBC, was present at the funeral and nearly every well-known BBC variety act was represented. The crowds outside the chapel listened to the service relayed by loudspeakers.—Reuter.

FIGHTER CHIEF "ESCAPE KING"

London, January 13. Air Vice-Marshal Sir Basil Emery has been appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Royal Air Force Fighter Command.

Sir Basil, who is aged 46, is known in the RAF as the "King of Escapes." Taken prisoner in a raid over Europe in 1940, he escaped three times. After one escape, Hitler offered a 70,000 Reichmark ransom for his capture after he had killed three sentries, two with a knife and one with his bare hands.

Sir Basil succeeds Air Marshal Sir William Elliott, who becomes Chief Staff Officer to the Ministry of Defence.—Reuter.

CHANGE AT BBC

London, January 14. Dr. W. H. Reid, BBC North American representative and former Administrative Officer with the Ministry of Information, has been appointed to the post of Director of the BBC's North American Service.

He will be succeeded in his post by Mr. Norman Lloyd, head of the BBC's Latin American Service.—Reuter.

Perth, January 13.

The Attlee Government's policy to give complete freedom to India, Pakistan and Ceylon was described by Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, today as one of the greatest decisions in history.

It had changed the entire outlook in the South East Asia region, he added.

"Australia's outlook towards these three nations is the same as the British. We have great and good friends among the leaders of those three countries," he told a summer school here.

"These friendships must be confirmed and strengthened so that South East Asia can be made free from aggression, either physical or ideological."

No great conflict exists, he said, between the Australian and British attitudes towards Indonesia. Turning to last autumn's Commonwealth Premiers' talks, Dr. Evatt said: "One of the most important decisions of the conference has not yet been announced, but we hope it will be made public in the near future."

Saying it is wrong to suppose that Australia attaches no importance to her ties with Britain, Dr. Evatt said that Mr. John Curtin, the Prime Minister, went to London in 1944 to secure closer co-operation and the establishment of an Empire Secretariat, but the only support he received was from New Zealand.

Word "British"

Australia again took the initiative at the October meeting of the Commonwealth Premiers in London, he added.

"Australia accepted recommendations from this conference within an hour, but with the other governments because of their own internal problems, there were long delays."

Another BBC Comedian Dead

London, January 13. As Tommy Handley's funeral was taking place another well-known BBC comedian, Nismo King, collapsed and died in a London flat in Chelsea Cloisters.

He had been ill for two or three days and had a heart attack.

His real name was Vernon Watson, and he began his stage career in 1914 at the age of 18.

He was an impertinent and looking for a stage name, he saw two open doors which had split a notice "No Smoking" into "Nismo King."

He was chairman of the BBC "Palace of Varieties" for three seasons and he ran concert parties at seaside resorts during the summer months.

A recording of "Palace of Varieties" was due to be broadcast tomorrow night, but has now been cancelled.—Reuter.

Secret Talks On Western Defence

Brussels, January 13.

The Defence Ministers of the five Brussels Pact powers—Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—will meet in Brussels tomorrow in the Defence Ministry's "War Room."

American and Canadian observers will attend.

The talks will be secret, but discussion will center around: 1. A review of the Western Union defence scheme as affected by the proposed North Atlantic Pact.

2. Supply of British jet planes to other Union countries, as well as the development of joint aircraft in Belgium and Holland.

3. Further standardisation of arms equipment and training methods.

The British Minister of Defence, Mr. A. V. Alexander, who is leading his country's delegation of ten, arrived tonight. The French Defence Minister, Mr. Paul Ramadier, as well as the Dutch and Luxembourg delegations, are expected to arrive in Brussels early tomorrow.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Mr. James Forrestal, USA Defence Secretary, announced that the United States would supply a programme for training the nations of the Western Union.

Mr. Forrestal mentioned no sum of money for the cost of this aid, but reports have placed the amount at between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.—Reuter.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR HONG KONG?

The public who are interested in the many facets of Hong Kong should know that the "Hong Kong" is a word which has many meanings. It is a word which is used in many different ways. It is a word which is used in many different ways. It is a word which is used in many different ways.

Britain Patching Up Relations

London, January 13.

Britain's Labour Government today moved to patch up impaired relations with its two great allies, the United States and France.

While Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador in Washington, talked to President Truman there on Palestine, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, opened an important conference here with the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Robert Schuman, on the Ruhr and other problems.

In diplomatic quarters, it is asserted that British relations with both the United States and France have reached a post-war low and are in such a deteriorated condition that Britain has cause for anxiety.

Mr. Bevin and Mr. Schuman conferred for six hours on Anglo-French relations, notably on Germany and on the status of the industrial Ruhr area.

Britain has lined up with the United States against France on such questions as the future of the Ruhr and a separate government for Western Germany.

There are also disputed points on European unity. France wants a closely-united Western Europe with a joint Parliament.—United Press.

REWARD OFFERED FOR MURDERER

Bristol, January 14. Lloyd's Bank Limited have offered a £1,000 reward to any person giving information to the police which leads to the arrest of the murderer of Mr. George Black, Manager of the Wells Road, Bristol, sub-branch of the bank, who was shot last Friday.—Reuter.

ALIENS FOR THE U.S. ARMY?

Washington, January 14. Senator Henry Lodge (Republican, Massachusetts) today introduced legislation to allow the Army to enlist up to 25,000 aliens.

A similar measure passed the Senate in the last Congress but was rejected by the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

INSURANCES

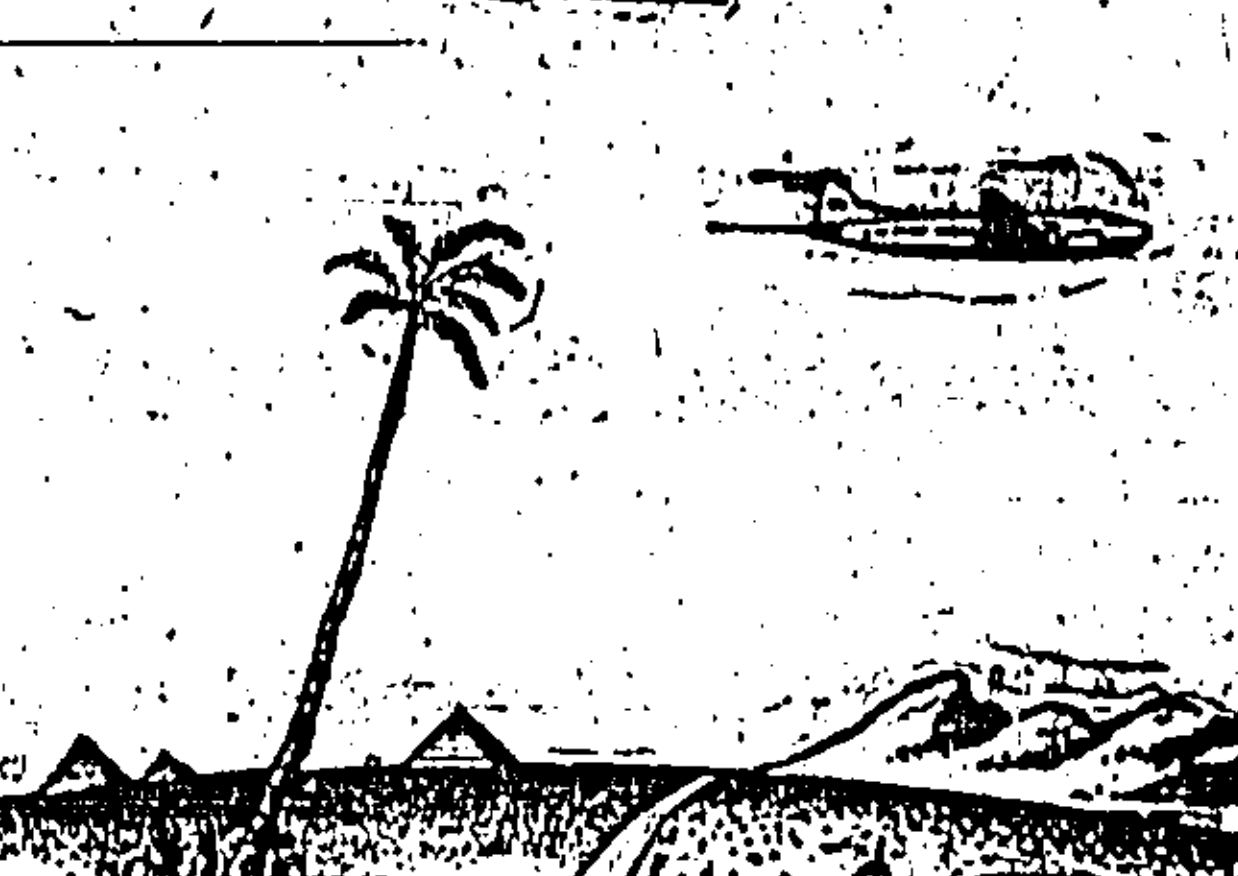
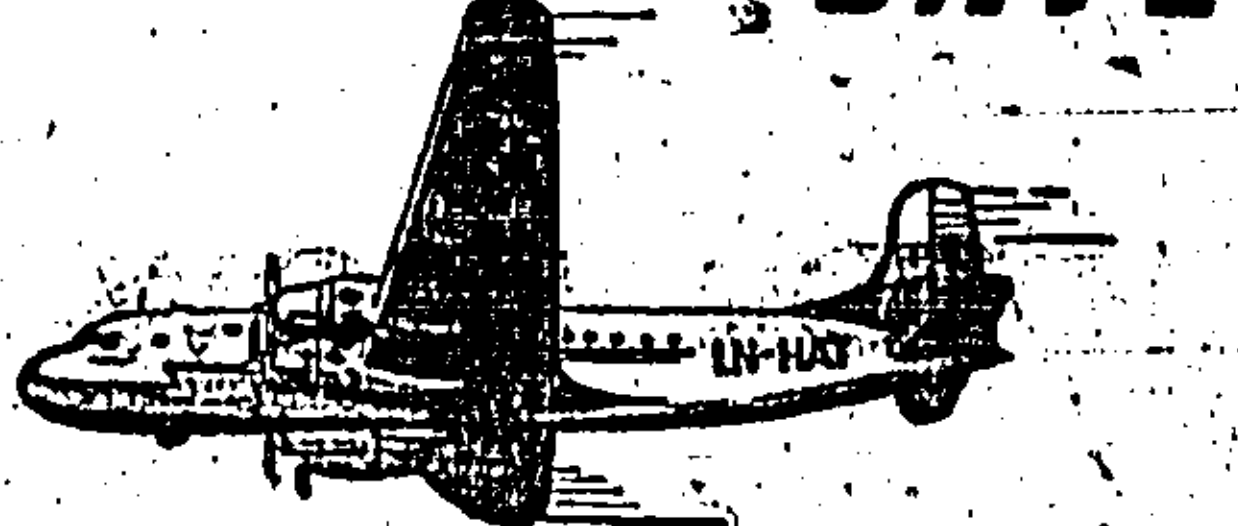
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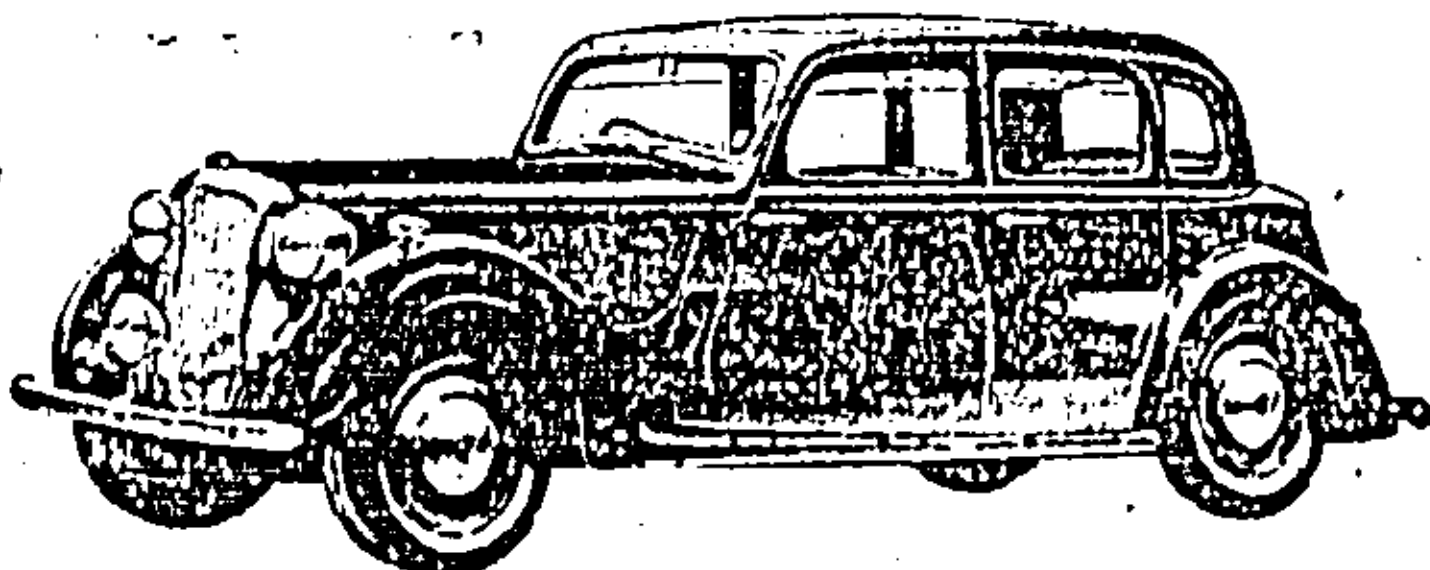
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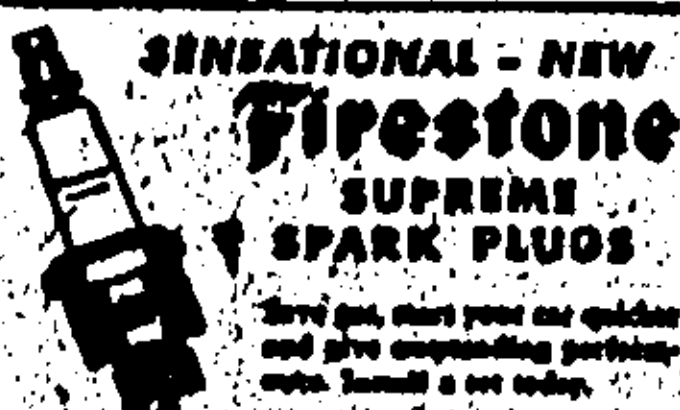
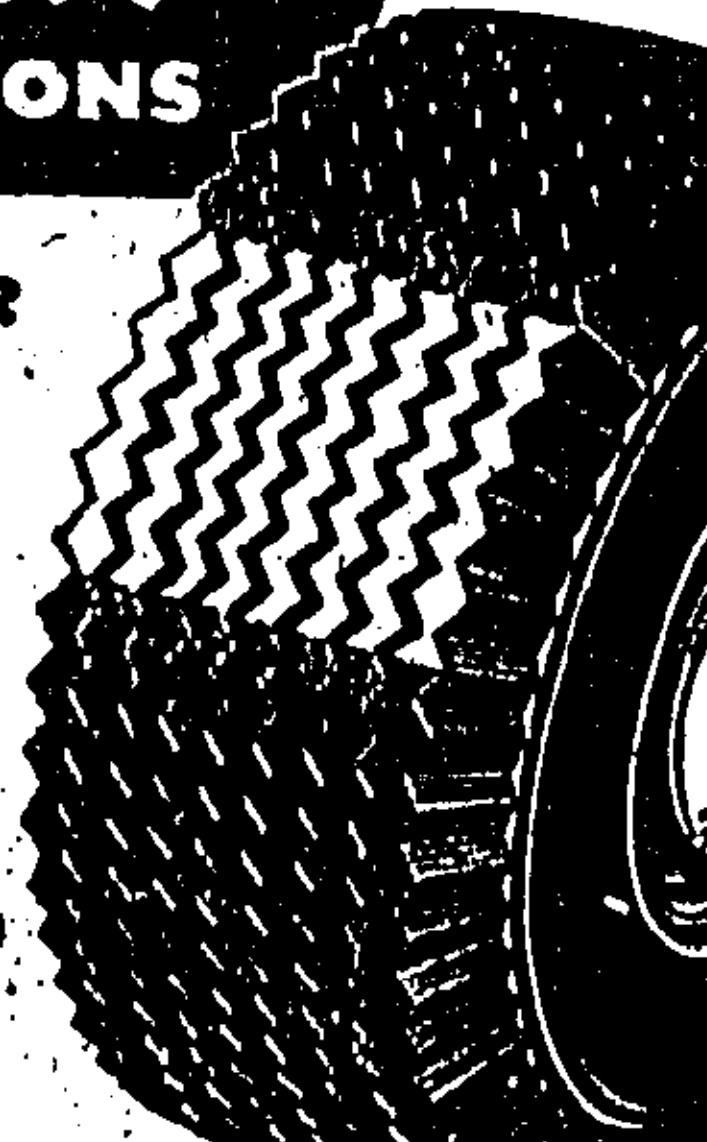
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MOTORING NEWS AND VIEWS

NEW MG TOURER MEETS AMERICAN EXPORT NEEDS

Of Americans it has been said that the men pay for their cars but the women buy them. To the young American with a wife and small family, then, the famous MG Midget may be highly desirable but is, nevertheless, unattainable. He must have four seats.

This was confirmed by Mr. S. V. Smith and Mr. Donald Harrison, respectively Oxford Regional Director and Sale Director of the Nuffield Organisation, on a recent visit to the U.S.A. and Canada.

On their return, the design and construction of an open four-seater touring car on the M.G. 1½ litre chassis was put in hand.

The chassis is similar in most respects to that used in the Series "X" 1½ litre Saloon, with the exception that the engine is fitted with twin carburettors and the steering and controls are on the left.

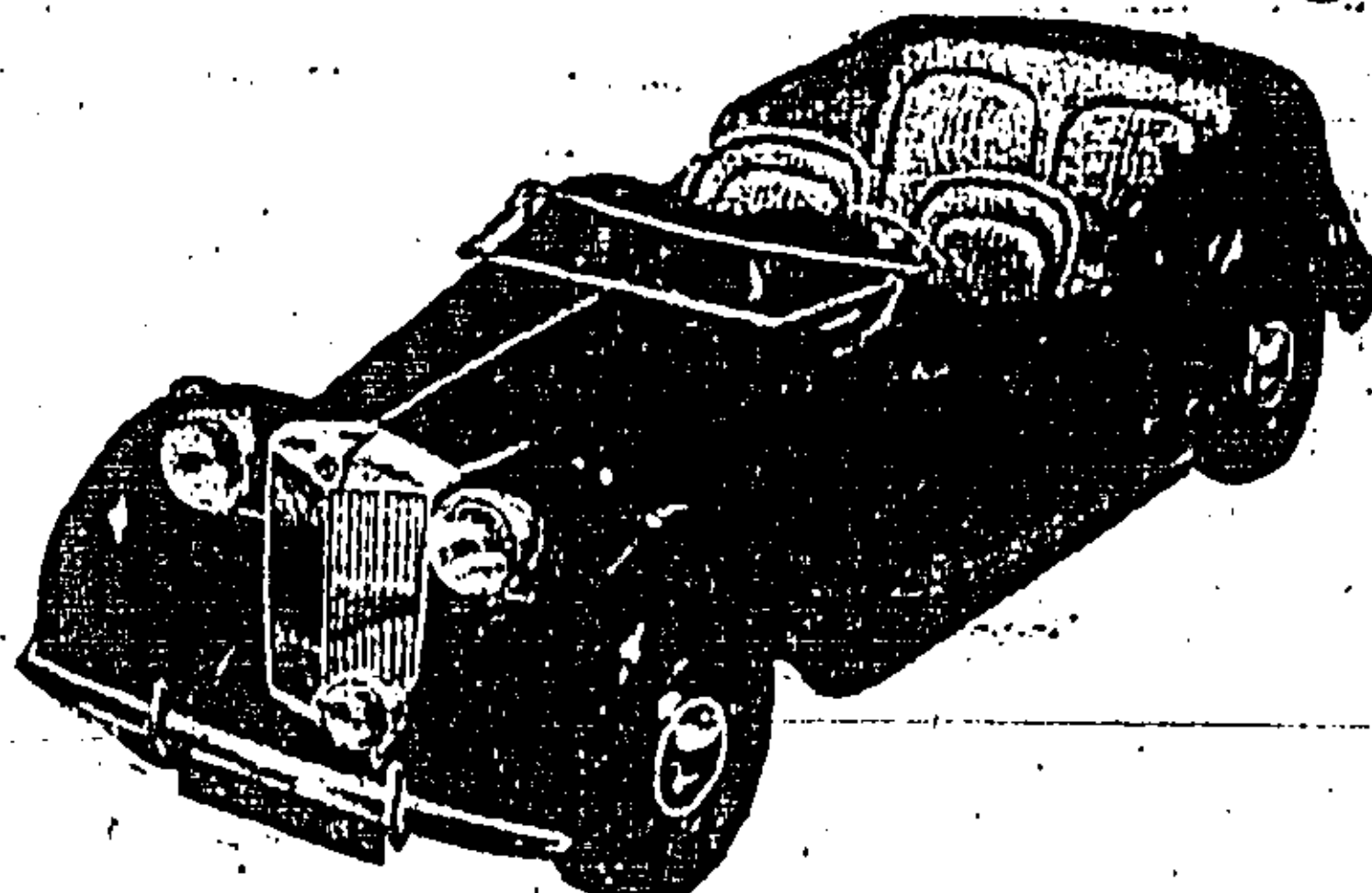
Unchanged is the exceptionally light and stiff electrically welded steel chassis frame, underslung under the rear axle and terminated at its forward end by a very rigid boxed cross-member which carries wishbone mountings of the independently suspended front wheels. Here, the upper wishbones are themselves the

bucket-type seats in front, hinged at their forward ends, tip up and give access, through the two wide-doors, to the rear seats. These are of ample width and, being forward of the rear axle, it has been possible to make them deep and low.

All-weather protection is given by an easily operated folding hood which, when down, disappears behind the rear seat and is covered by a small detachable tonneau cover. When raised, and in conjunction with the detachable rigid side-curtains, complete protection from wind and rain is afforded whilst retaining excellent vision.

For fine-weather motoring, the windscreen may be folded flat and, when only two seats are in use,

For Fine-Weather Motoring



For fine-weather motoring, the windscreen of the new 1½ litre MG Tourer may be folded flat. Should the sun be unbearably hot, the hood may be erected and the rear panel removed by means of two zip-fasteners to provide a free circulation of air.

Arms of the hydraulic shock absorbers, while the lower ones carry the massive coil springs.

Steering is effected by universally jointed extension from the ends of a rack, which lies transversely in the frame and is actuated by a pinion on the bottom of the steering column.

For Export

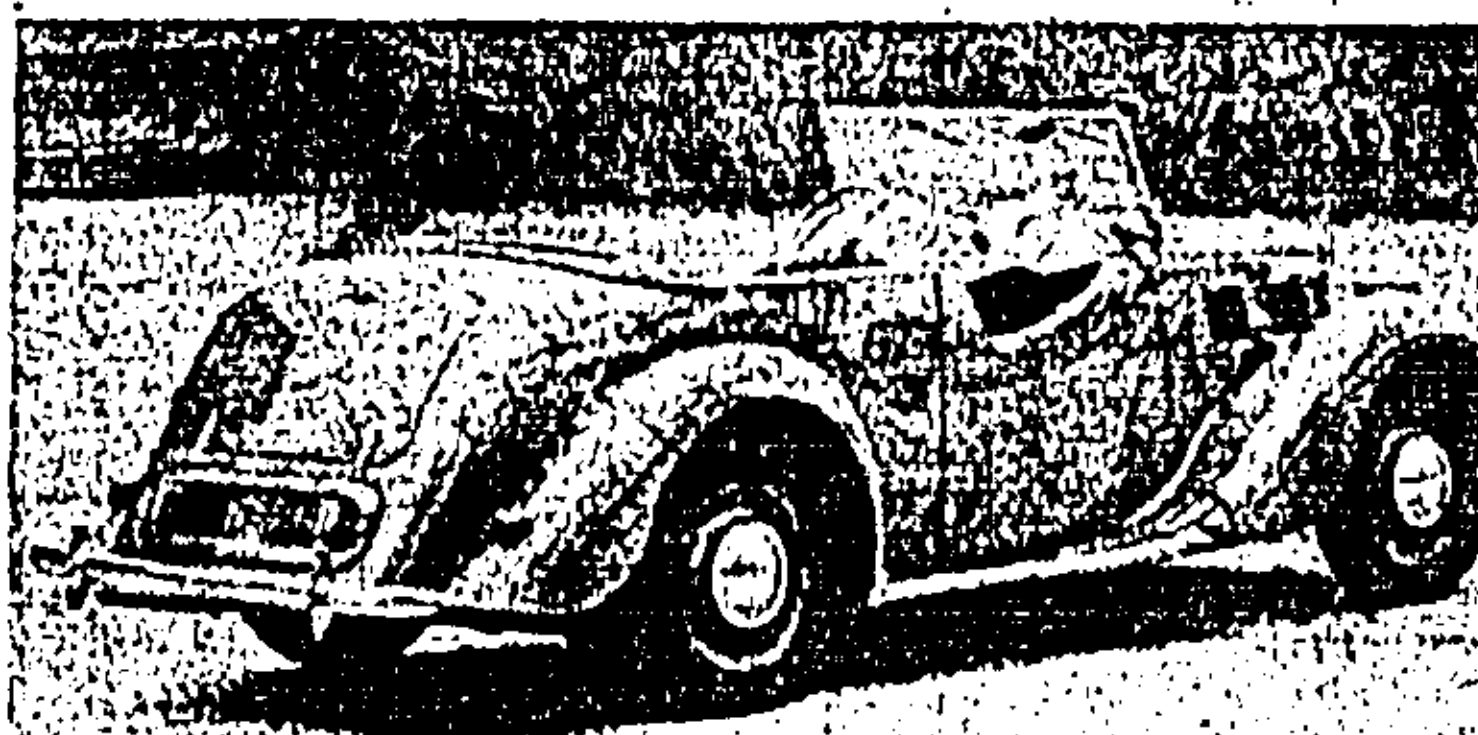
The engine is of typical MG design with overhead valves operated by push-rods. The four cylinders of bore 66.5 mm. and stroke 80 mm. give a capacity of 1,250 c.c. fed from twin SU semi-down draught carburettors as used on the Series "TC" Midget. As the car is designed primarily for the export market, a large capacity oil-bath air cleaner and silencer are fitted.

On such a chassis is mounted a full four-seater open body.

the rear seats are completely covered by an additional tonneau cover. Should the sun be unbearably hot, the hood may be erected and the rear panel removed by means of two zip-fasteners to provide a free circulation of air.

Instruments are as used on the "TC" Midget, and include a five-inch speedometer and similar revolution counter, a clock, an ammeter, oil pressure gauge and fuel level gauge. Flashing direction indicators, in the American style, are provided by lights in housings in the rear wings and by dual bulbs in the front wing-lamps. Both headlamps have double filaments to give vertical dipping.

Built to meet an American need, this car will undoubtedly appeal to many Britons. It is an unfortunate but inevitable outcome of present conditions that they must be content, for the time being at all events, to view it at a distance.



This view of the 1½ litre MG Tourer shows the neat dashboard with large speedometer and revolution counter. The windscreen may be folded flat in fine weather, and directional indicators of the flashing type are provided in the rear wings, and by dual filament bulbs in the front wing lamps.

New Look Motorcars

Bodies of the new British motorcars "have" the "New Look," but it is no fashion-creating Dior who designed them. Even though one specialist motor firm have asked a West End woman couturier to assist them, the designs as a whole have a severely practical basis.

Today's new appearance is a natural result of evolution in motorcar design, just as surely as there has been a steady change in the design of cycles, aircraft, sewing machines, electric irons, and furniture.

Aim of the car designer is still more room and comfort, with increased safety and no increase in weight. In short, beauty and true utility as perfectly combined as possible.

If there had not been a war-time suspension of design, then some of today's cars would have been less noticeable to some motorists. The modern note would have been approached more gradually.

War-time suspension of design, as it turned out, was not valueless. The machinery in the car factories that turned out the bodies and other parts was used all through the war, mostly making for the Services. It wore out.

Today new machinery has taken its place, and entirely fresh designs are on exhibition as a result.

And Britain needed this ability, so soon after the war to sweep the world with new-looking motorcars. The world is car-hungry, and Britain is export-hungry. Both points in happy union.

New Designs

Now, about the new designs. Take: Running-boards. These have vanished. Now they are inside the doors, and narrower. Soon they may go altogether.

What was their original function? To allow women and the infirm to step into their high horse-carriages with all propriety and unaided. Horse-drawn carriages became lower-built, then came the horseless-carriage, or the motor-car.

This still had the "mounting step." Next the car designers divided their vehicles into two compartments to allow four seats, and put a roof on. Two mounting steps, or running-boards, were then needed. So they joined them into one long step. And the resultant running-board held on for years.

But now cars are so low, women are only in danger of knocking off their hats as they enter. So why should they not step straight on to the floor of a car?

Result: quite suddenly, the modern car appears as a low and wide vehicle. Advantage? It is two-fold. There is more internal space, which in small-to-medium size cars is highly important. (In many new small cars passengers can now sit without touching each other, formerly often an exclusive feature of limousines.) The other advantage is that weight of the loaded car tends to spread over a wider area, leading to more stability in performance.

Recessed headlamps. Some motorist-aesthetes believe the boldly attached headlamp was beautiful, and regret its passing. But not many appendages are beautiful. Attached headlamps were purposeful, yes, but they did not necessarily add to the beauty of a car design.

Big advantage of the recessed lamp is that vibration cannot tilt it and thus lead to other road users being blinded at night. Small advantage—less chromium to clean, and the car's wind resistance is lowered a little.

Bull-in-wings. Ever since motorcars were invented their "spineguards" have seldom guarded against mud. Wet weather motorcars will no longer plaster cars with a thick film of mud. Downward-sloping bonnets. They give better command of the road than the older higher, more upright

for the passengers and assist in the general smooth-line design, one of whose aims is to reduce wind-roar while travelling. Disc-wheels. Rapid spread of this type is logical. They are easier to clean, and look neater.

Other exterior amenities. There is an increased number of twin—and more prominent—rear lamps, making cars more recognisable when they are being overtaken at night.

Door handles are retiring into recesses and thus cannot catch at frocks or tug at sleeves, and, with disappearing door hinges, make a contribution to less wind noise.

Interior changes. Of these the marked adoption of under-the-steering wheel gear-change takes top place. The benefits are said to be—clearing of the floor of the obstructing gear lever, and the ability to perform the change without lifting a hand from the steering wheel. One-piece front seats for three passengers now become a practicable proposition.

Plenty of thought has gone into other improvements. Heaters and demisters are now popular; several cars have radio with speakers in front and rear, and some of the rear units can be controlled for selectivity and tone; radio receivers are no longer added to instrument panels, the cars are designed for rapid radio fitting; they are in effect built in.

Wider Cars

It is clear cars are becoming wider and lower overall, with every effort being made to preserve, and even improve, forward visibility. This is commendable; it results in better roadability, less noise while travelling, and more room inside. Nothing very Dior about that is there?

And the cars of the 1950 Show and onwards? It is surprising to take another glance at John Cobb's "Railton Special" land-speed record car. But for the long, streamlined tail, the general look is not far removed from that of many of the cars at this, the first post-war Motor Show. One essential difference is that his driving position, of course, was forward of the engines. Is this, then, the next big change to come in motorcar design?

England's motor-roads—when they arrive—will certainly allow cruising speeds of 80-90 m.p.h. Forward visibility on such roads will be vital to safety.

Monte Carlo

If all goes well, the classic Monte Carlo Rally will begin on January 24.

This midwinter adventure has been greatly changed. It will be run under the regulations for the 1948 event, which was never held. Now, the course (about 1,900 miles) starts and finishes at Monte Carlo and runs in a sort of circular tour through Switzerland, Luxembourg, Holland, Belgium and France.

There are additional tangential routes which join in at intervals, starting from Glasgow, Prague, Florence, Oslo, Stockholm and Lisbon, all routes being about the same length and all carrying 1,000 marks. Standard closed cars alone are eligible.

TYRES DRIVEN OVER NAILS

Cars fitted with the new Goodyear tubeless tyres were driven over 3-in. spikes planted in the roadway at a demonstration of the new tyre in Akron, Ohio. It is stated that they retained their original air pressure, although the spikes pierced the tyres.

The tubeless tyres are being tried out on police cars, taxis and selected private cars in Cincinnati and Indianapolis. They will be sold in other parts of the United States as soon as production permits.

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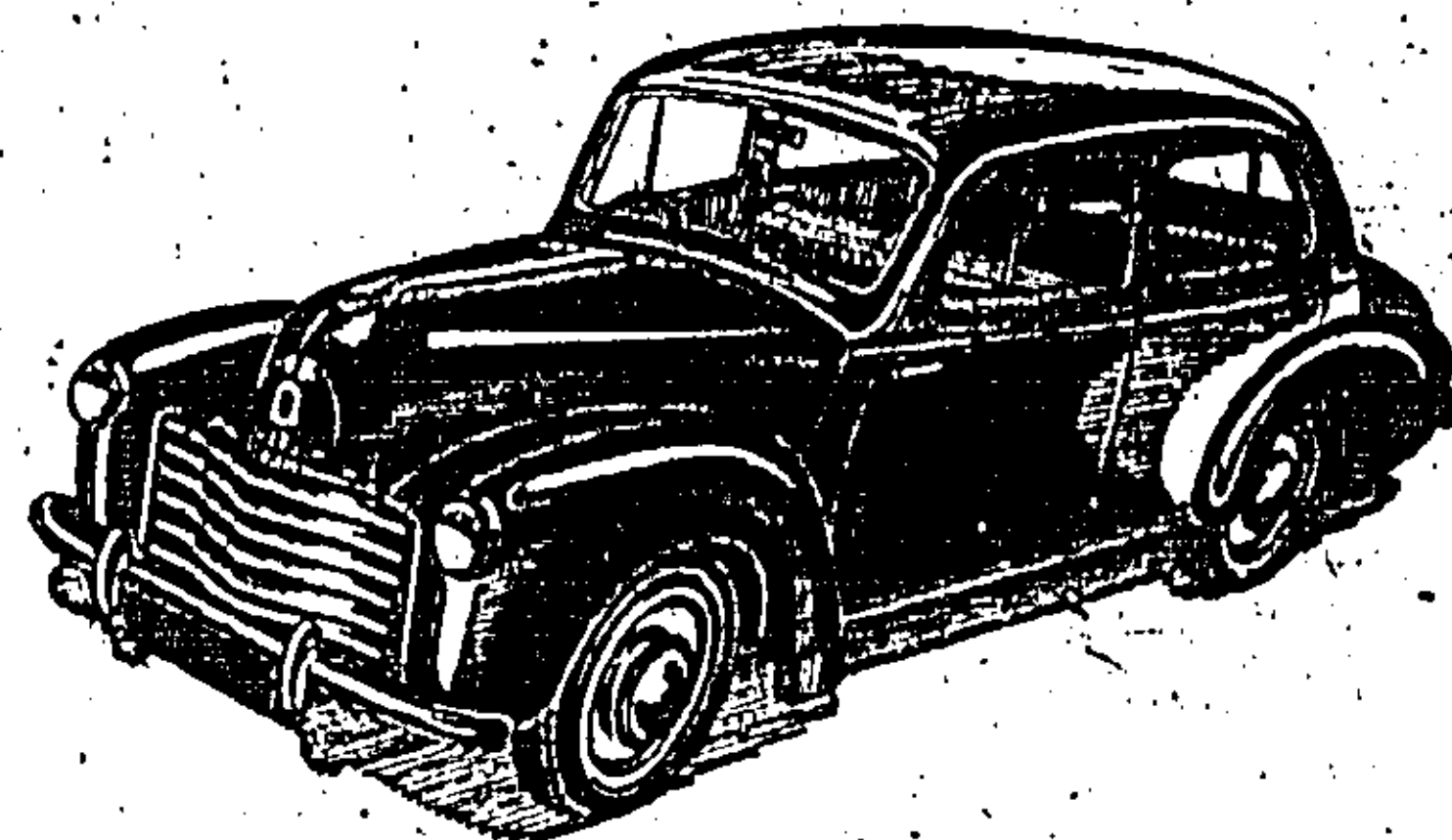
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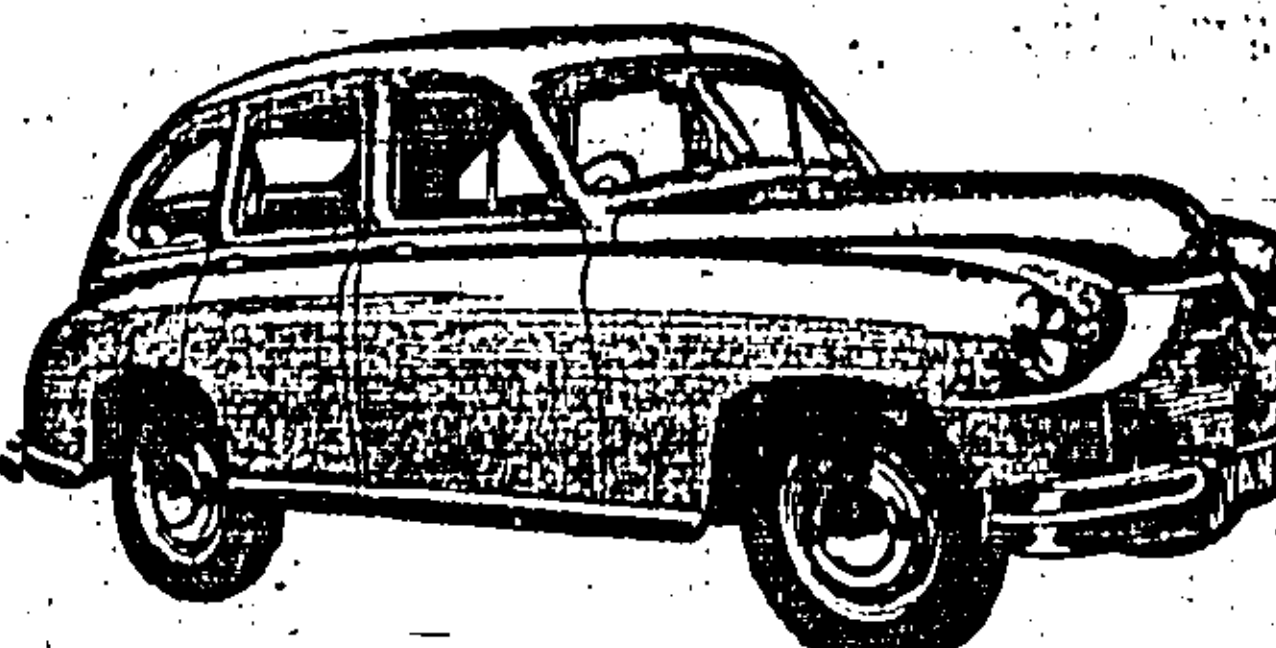
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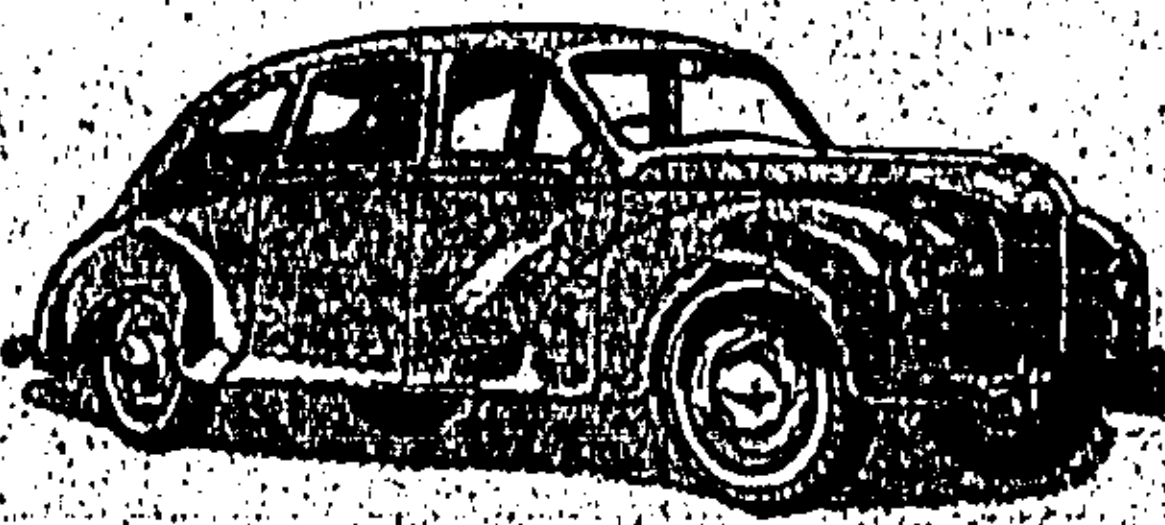
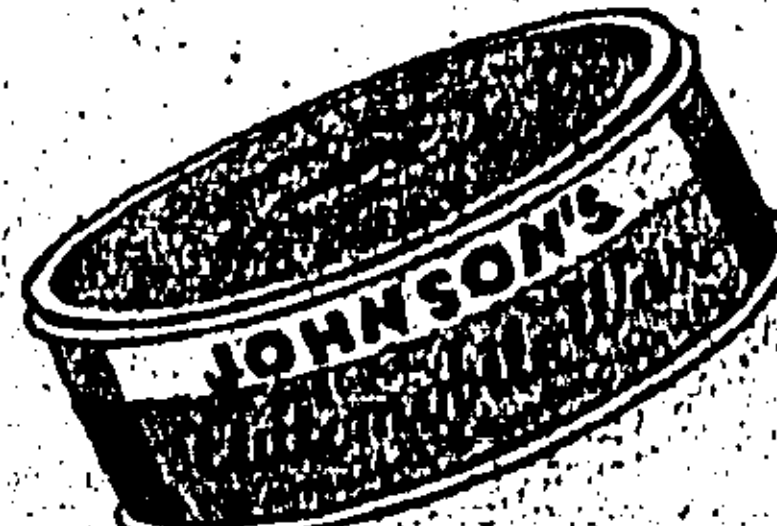
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ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS NOT STRAINED, TRUMAN SAYS

THIS IS BRITAIN'S POSITION

Washington, January 13. The British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, made these four points when he saw President Truman today:—

1. Britain regards the Jews as the aggressors in the present phase of the Palestine war.

2. Britain feels that unless the Jews and Arabs get a settlement, the security, tranquillity and peace of the Middle East will remain upset with results that can only benefit Communism.

3. Britain will regard a Jewish attack on the Red Sea port of Akaba or on any other part of Transjordan, as an attack on itself, and that King Abdullah has invoked the Anglo-Transjordan mutual defence treaty.

4. Britain does not intend to suspend the precautionary measures it has taken in the conflict area. (This includes the alerting of naval units in the East Mediterranean bases, despatch of British troops to Akaba and plating of RAF airfields in the Suez Canal zone of Egypt on a war preparedness basis).—Associated Press.

Liberal Peer Dies In Paris

Paris, January 13. Lord Derwent, Liberal Member of the House of Lords, died in a Paris hospital last night. He was taken ill on his way home from Switzerland.

Lord Derwent, who was 49 years old, was a former diplomat. He had been an honorary attaché at Warsaw, Brussels, Madrid and Bern. He was also a poet and author under the pen name of George Vandon.

His engagement to Senorita Carmen Gandarillas, daughter of the Secretary to the Chilean Embassy in London, was announced in November.

His first wife died at Bern in 1941. She was Comtesse Cabine Czaykowska, daughter of General Hlesco, a former Chief of the General Staff of the Rumanian Army.

After her death at Bern in 1941, Lord Derwent returned to Britain and joined the RAF in which he served from 1942 to 1944.

It was an illness involving lung trouble and pneumonia that sent him to Switzerland to recuperate.—Reuter.

Another One Gets Away

Vienna, January 13. Usually reliable sources reported tonight that General Albert Bartha, a former war minister in two Hungarian cabinets, including that of the now exiled Premier Ferenc Nagy, has reached Western Austria after fleeing from Hungary.

After being warned by friends that the Budapest political police were about to arrest him, the General was reported to have entered Austria illegally four days ago.

In 1946 Bartha took over the War Ministry in the coalition cabinet of Smallholders Party Premier Nagy, who submitted his resignation by telephone from Switzerland in May 1947, after the Russians had accused him of plotting treason.

General Bartha and three other ministers lost their cabinet seats in March, 1947, the War Minister being accused of holding pro-Western views.—Reuter.

MYSTERY VISIT TO GERMANY

Frankfurt, January 13. A German DEMA news agency despatch from Madrid reports that three important Spanish air officials today flew to Wiesbaden, in the American Zone of Germany, in a special aircraft placed at their disposal by the United States Embassy in Madrid.

The agency gave the names of the officials as Senor de Duragar, the Spanish Under-Secretary for Air; Colonel Satorra of the General Staff of the Spanish Air Force; and Senor Klindelan, Air Company.—Reuter.

FLU EPIDEMIC

Vienna, January 13. An influenza epidemic is raging in the Austrian Tyrol, 400 new cases being reported daily in Innsbruck alone. Fatal cases are very few.—Reuter.

Washington, January 13.

President Truman denied today that relations between the United States and Britain are strained as a result of the developments in Palestine.

The President, who had exchanged views with the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, on Palestine questions earlier today, was asked to comment on the most recent developments, including the shooting down of five Royal Air Force planes by Israeli fighters in the Palestine-Egyptian frontier.

The President turned aside most questions, but he emphatically denied reports that the British planes were sent out at the request of the United States to investigate allegations that Israeli forces had invaded Egypt.

President Truman was then asked whether he thinks that relations between the United States and Britain are strained as a result of the developments. "They are not," he said, emphatically shaking his head.

He referred all other questions about the United States' foreign policy on Palestine to the statement made by Dr. Philip Jessup, representing the United States at a Paris meeting of the Security Council on November 20.

Growing Rift
Sir Oliver Franks, the British Ambassador, earlier today saw President Truman in an effort to bridge what is regarded in Washington as a growing rift between the British and American policies on Palestine.

Officials in the Capitol confirmed London reports that the Ambassador, on instructions from Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, gave the fullest possible explanation of the British Palestine policy in relation to the wider problem of stability and security in the whole Middle East.

After his half-hour talk with President Truman, Sir Oliver told reporters that he had given the President the views of the British Government on the Palestine situation.

Not Correct
Sir Oliver refused to comment when asked about reports that he "got tough" in pressing Britain's views on Mr. Truman. British officials said that the United States has made two calls for restraint. The first was when Sir Oliver informed the United States Government last week that British troops were moving into Transjordan's port of Akaba.

The officials added that it is not correct, therefore, to regard the British troops movements as having been made in defiance of the American appeals for restraint.—Reuter.

British Task Is A Major One
London, January 13. One of Britain's major tasks in 1949 will be to expand her exports to hard currency markets, particularly the United States, Canada, Argentina, Belgium and Switzerland.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said this today. There is still need for great effort but the country is on the right path, the path that really does lead to the summit, he told a press conference.

The apparent visible adverse balance for December is £26,000,000, a decrease of £2,200,000 compared with November and the lowest for any month since January, 1947.

The apparent visible adverse balance for the whole year is £432,000,000, more than four-sevenths of which occurred in the first half of the year.

Calling for still greater efforts to earn dollars, Sir Stafford said: "We cannot and should not expect the United States to bear the whole burden of reconstruction and recovery."

The index of all industrial production in Britain reached a new peak in October at a level 27 per cent above the 1948 monthly average.

Civilian employment at the end of 1948 stood at the record level of 19,200,000.

No significant further increase can be counted on as a means of increasing the volume of industrial production, and the emphasis has shifted to methods of securing a larger output per head.—Reuter.

POPE'S MESSAGE

Vatican City, January 13. The Pope will broadcast a radio message to the Apostolic Eucharistic Congress at Cali, Colombia, at 11.00 a.m. on the last day, January 30.

About 30,000 people are expected to attend the four-day Congress which opens on January 26.—Reuter.

Typist Bride An Offence

Capetown, January 13. The Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland has warned its Chief Designate, Seretse Khama, at present in London, to renounce his bride, a London typist aged 24, and return to assume the leadership of the tribe.

Falling this, he will lose his right of accession to the chieftainship.

The tribe's ultimatum will go into effect after Seretse, aged 27, a former law student at Oxford University, completes his law studies at Oxford University, completes his law studies in London and takes his final examinations towards the end of this year.

The Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper Transvaler reports that the tribe feels the Seretse has broken his contract with them by marrying a European without consultation and permission.

According to the newspaper, a memorandum conveying the tribe's decision to the British Government, says that bringing a European wife to Bechuanaland will cause tribal disunity and unrest.—Reuter.

Marooned 23 Days

Penzance, January 13. Two lighthouse keepers were relieved by a tug today after being marooned for 23 days on Wolf Rock lighthouse eight miles South West of Land's End.

The two keepers were none the worse for their long waiting. The lighthouse maintains a reserve of supplies sufficient for two months.

Rough seas and gales had stopped all previous relief attempts.—Reuter.

Blonde At White House

Washington, January 13. A young blonde sat on President Truman's desk today, picked off her cow-country boots, pulled a gun and took a playful head on the chief executive.

The blonde, attired in colourful Western costume, is Linda Brown of San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Truman was not at all disturbed when the beautiful young lady dangled her stockinged feet over the side of his desk. Nor were Secret Service men worried about the way she pulled a gun on America's most protected man.

Linda is four years old today. She visited the President in her role of poster girl for the annual March of Dimes to benefit the nation's foundation of infantile paralysis.—United Press.

America Approved British Flights

London, January 13.

At Foreign Office spokesman reaffirmed tonight that the account of the Anglo-American discussions on Jewish incursions into Egypt, issued earlier in the day by the Foreign Office, is accurate.

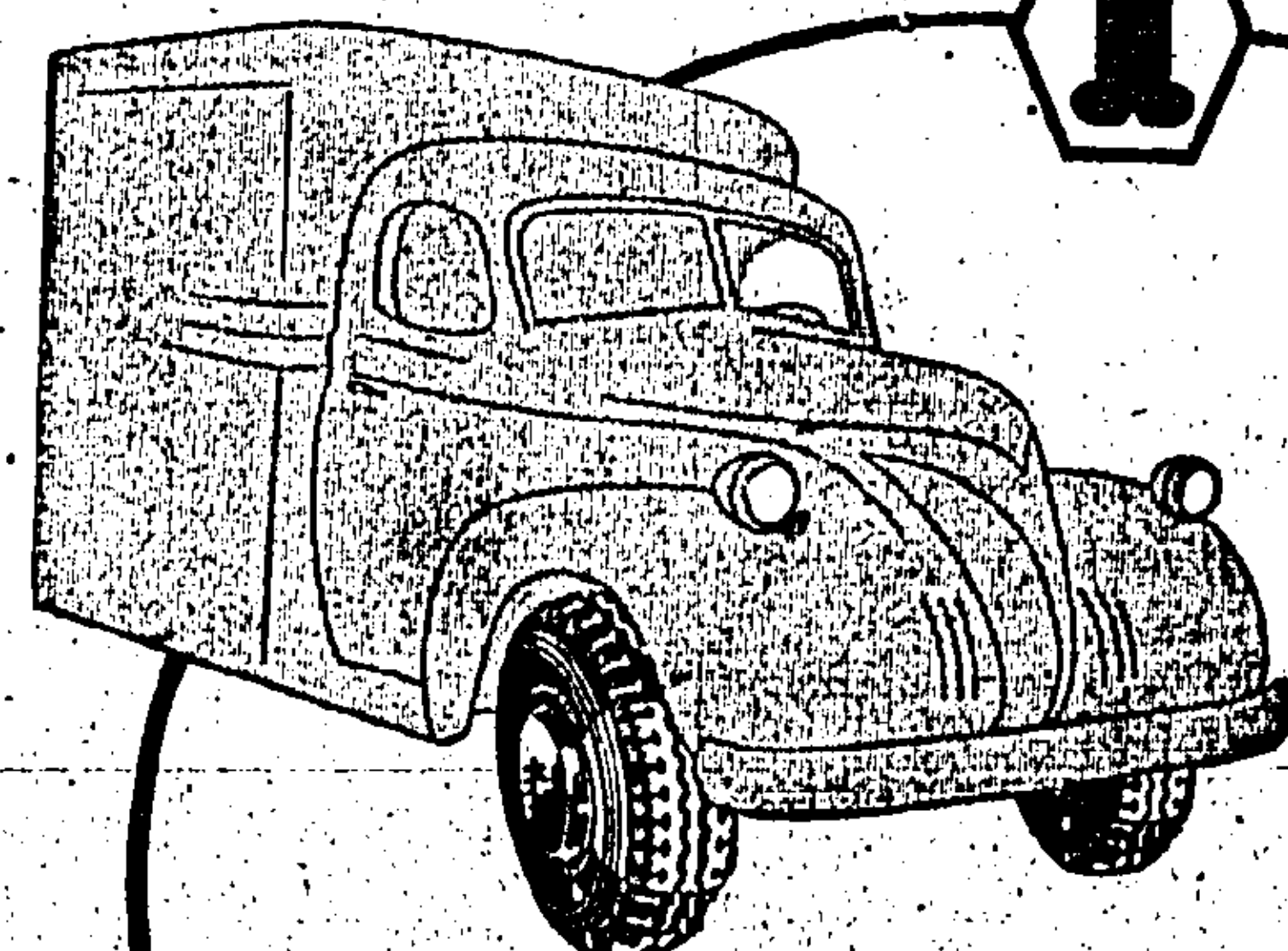
This reaffirmation followed a denial in Washington by the State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, that the United States Government had requested Britain to investigate Jewish troop movements on the Egyptian side of the Palestine frontier.

The Foreign Office statement had said that both the British and United States diplomats in discussions at the State Department had recognised the need for investigation of the position in the Sinai peninsula as the Israeli authorities had refused access to United Nations observers.

Reliable diplomatic sources in London said today that the recent British air reconnaissance flights over the Sinai peninsula district of Egypt, in the course of which five Royal Air Force planes were shot down by Israeli forces, were undertaken with the knowledge and approval of the United States Government.

The Foreign Office statement issued today said Britain undertook the flights on her own responsibility, as precise information as to the fact and extent of the Israeli incursion into Egypt was unobtainable from the United Nations, whose observers had been excluded from the area.

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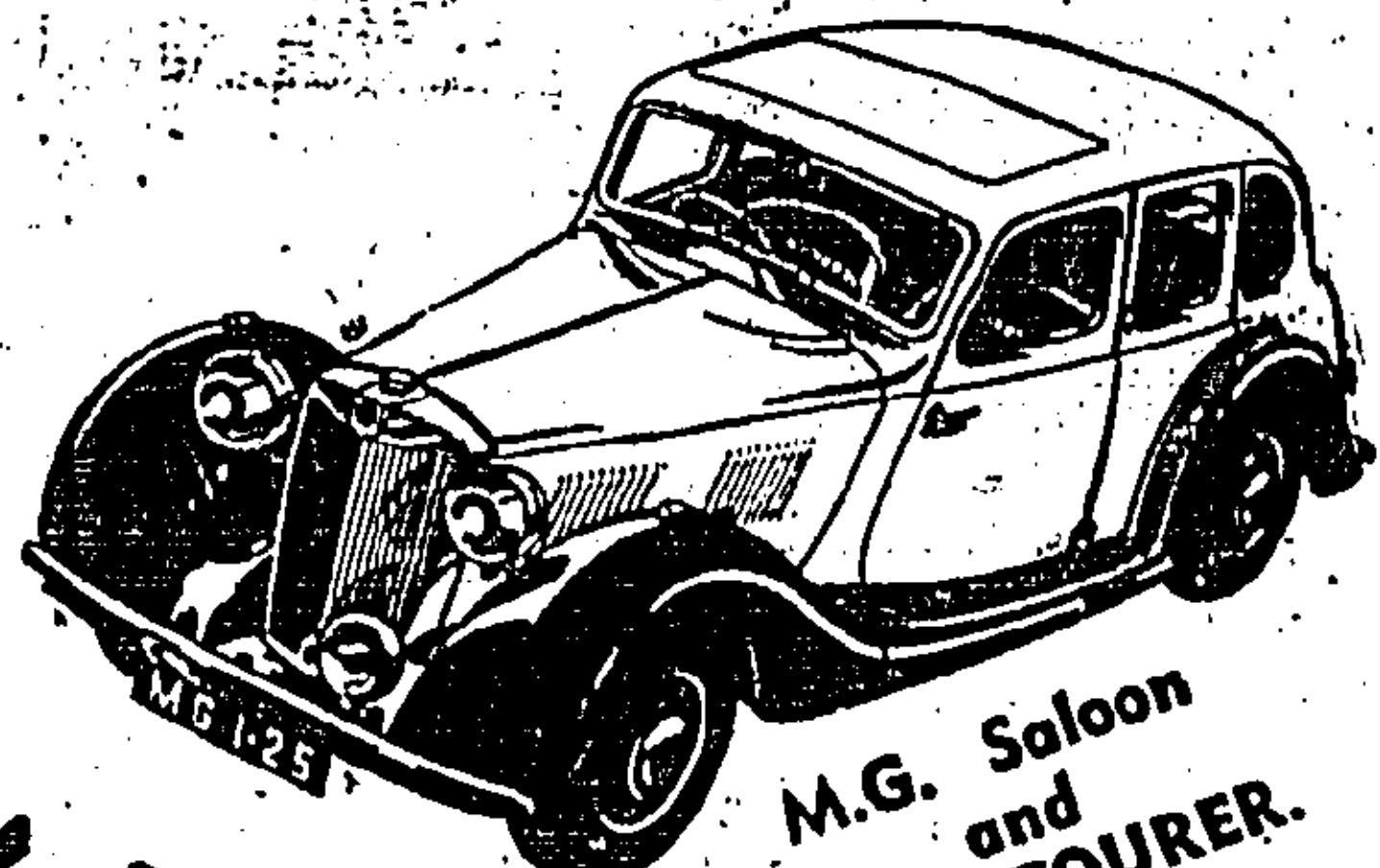


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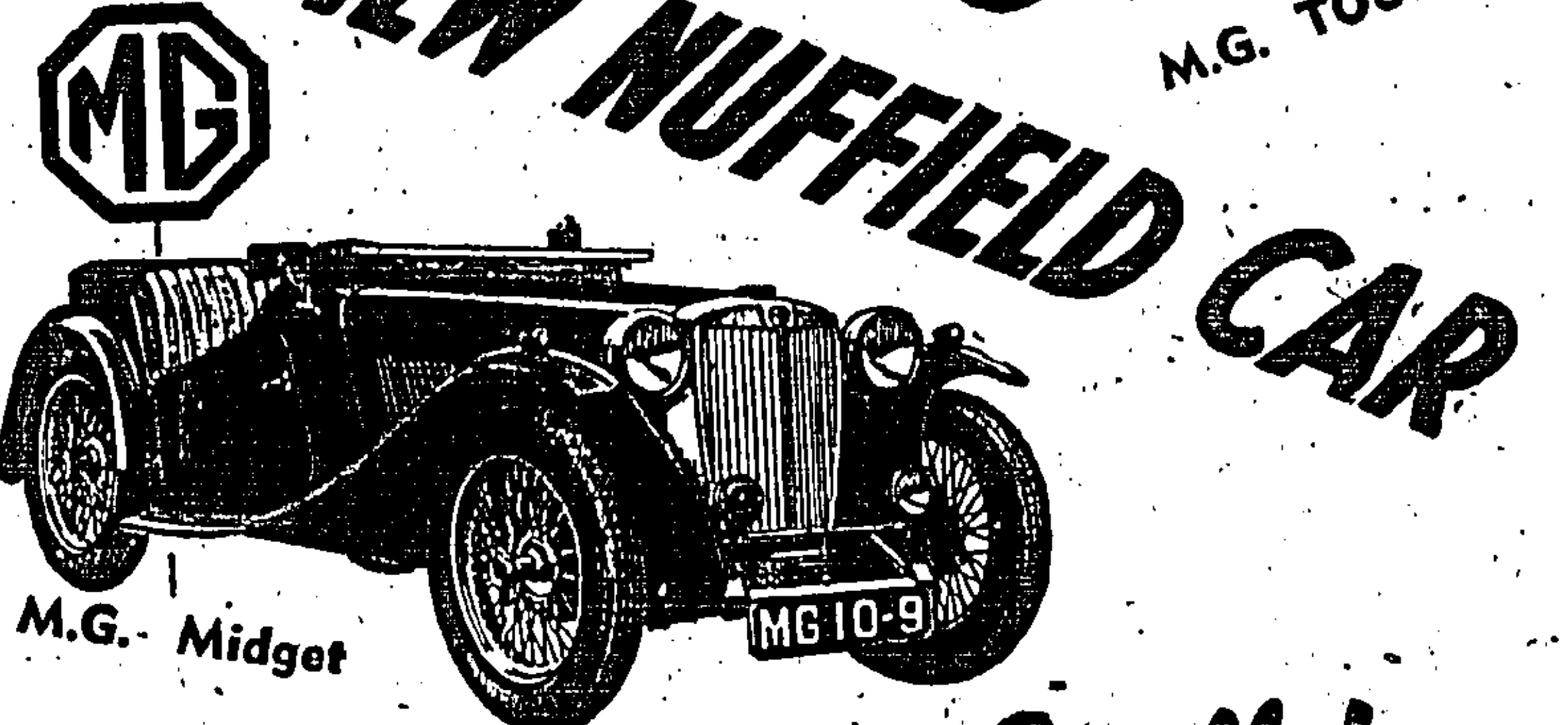
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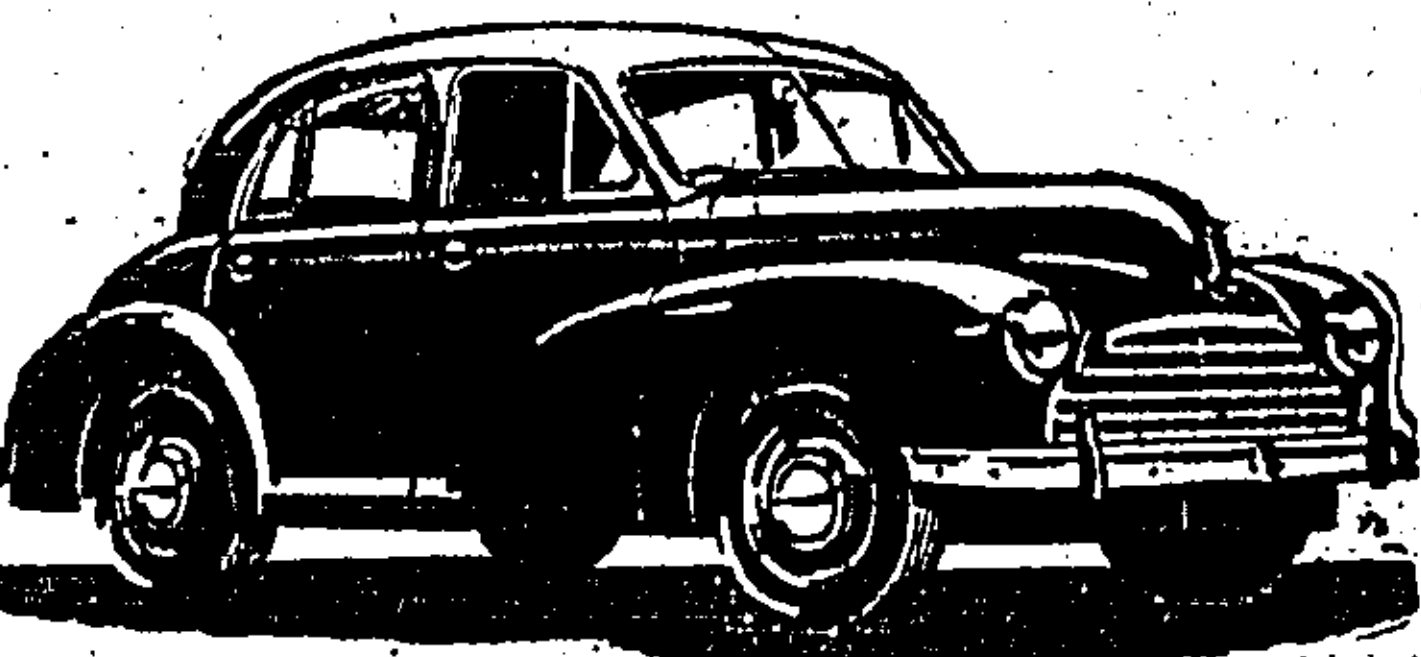
M.G. Saloon and M.G. TOURER.



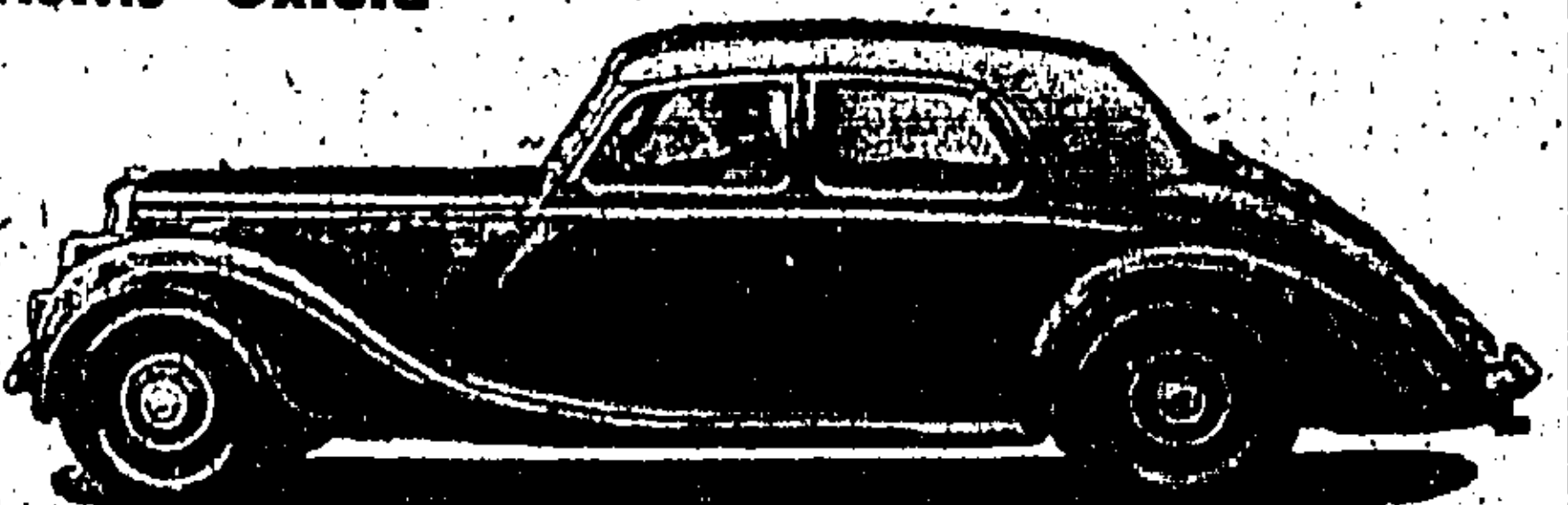
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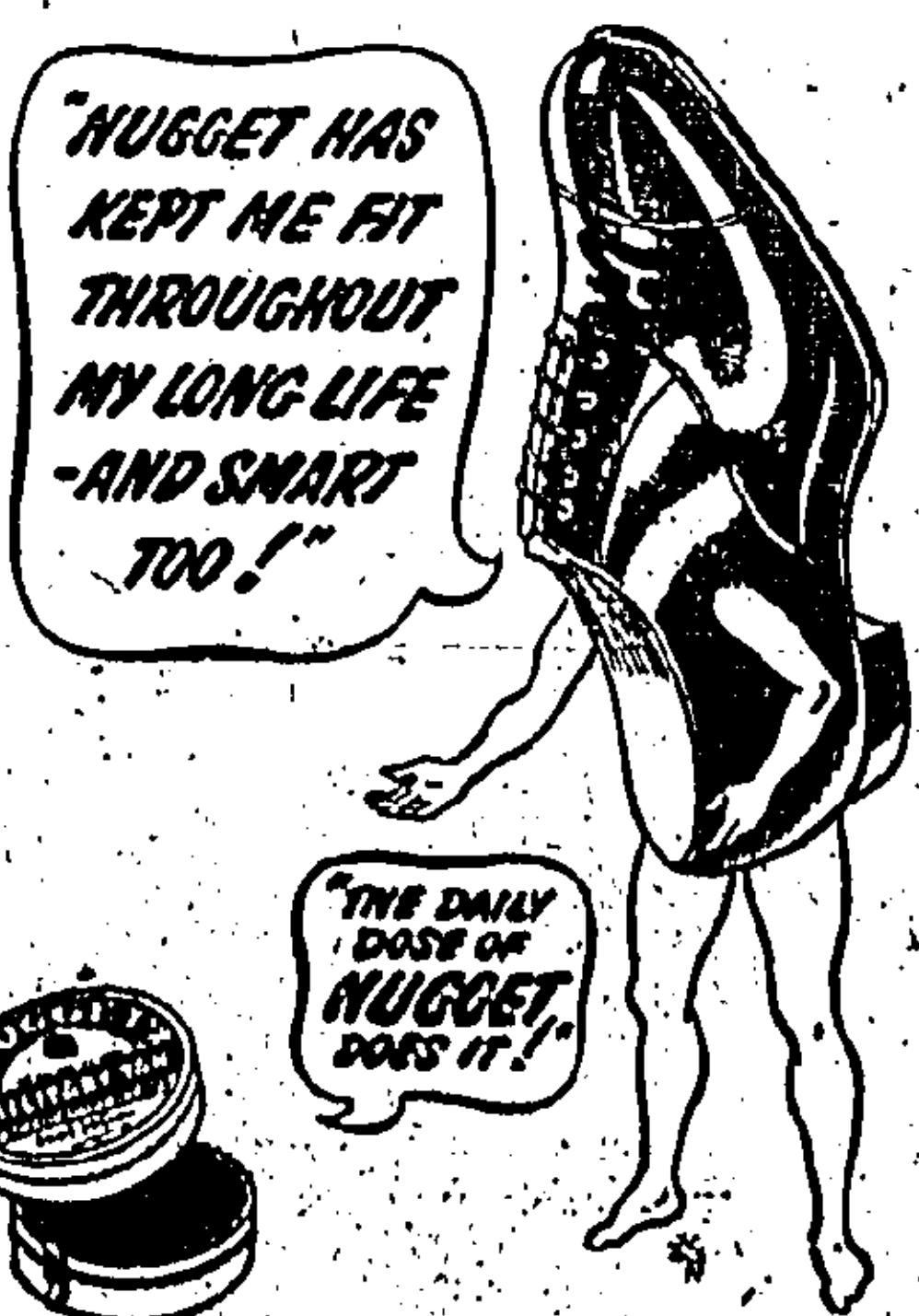
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CHINESE ENVOY CALLS AT STATE DEPARTMENT

Washington, January 13.

The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, said today that he had discussed with the acting Secretary of State, Robert Lovett, the whole situation regarding peace in China.

Dr. Koo said the Chinese Government will continue to pursue its peace policy until it succeeds or until it is clearly proved that the Communists do not in any way care for the sentiments of the whole Chinese people for peace.

They Change Their Mind

Vienna, January 13.

Thirty thousand of the 70,000 South Tyrolese who chose to become German citizens during the war have now chosen to go back to South Tyrol.

South Tyrol came under Italian rule by the Treaty of Versailles, but the Hitler-Mussolini agreement of 1938 allowed residents in the area to choose between Italian and German citizenship. Of the region's quarter of a million population, 89 per cent chose Germany but only 70,000 actually left their homes. Then, in 1946, the Italians agreed under the de Gasperi-Gruber agreement to give the South Tyrolese regional autonomy and to devise some means of re-accepting the emigrants.

Some South Tyrolese allege that they have been treated almost like displaced persons in Austria since the war. Now afraid that they will not be granted full Austrian citizenship and will become homeless, they are applying in great numbers to return to their former homeland in Italy. The latest date on which they may apply is February 4.—Reuter.

The Children's Angel Flight

Casablanca, January 13. Count Leonardo Bazzi and Signor Luaili, two Italian airmen flying a single engine monoplane, the "Children's Angel" to South America to raise funds for 15,000 war wounded Italian children, left here today for Dakar. From Dakar they will make their trans-Atlantic flight to Buenos Aires. The "Children's Angel" is so small that all the available space has been given to fuel tanks—over a radio transmitter being sacrificed. The Italians, who are carrying a precious cargo of St. Francis which they hope will safeguard them on their 13,000 kilometres flight, left Albenga, near Genoa, on January 7.—Reuter.

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The Ambassador declined to comment on a report that President Chiang Kai-shek's Government may move to Taiwan. He declined to confirm or deny that he had received any communications from the United States Government.

Press reports from London said the United States and Britain are working on a reply to the Chinese peace overtures. Dr. Koo said: "The Chinese Government looks on the whole situation as important not only to China but to the peace of the entire world."

He said his Government is not seeking mediation of the conflict in China, but is exploring various possibilities for peace.

Desire For Peace

Asked if he had delivered any communication from the Chinese Government, Dr. Koo replied that he had not. He said he discussed with Mr. Lovett the general Chinese situation.

He said: "The Chinese Government, in response to the wishes of the Chinese people has made known its desire for the restoration of peace in China and in fact has made peace overtures plain."

The overtures were obvious in the message of President Chiang Kai-shek on New Year's Day and in a more recent statement by Premier Sun Fo.

The Ambassador said the Nationalist Government did not ask the United States to act as mediator in the Chinese civil war but merely sought an expression of the American views.

Anglo-U.S. Stand

Pressed whether Mr. Lovett handed him a note from the United States Government, Dr. Koo told reporters that they will have to ask the State Department.

A State Department spokesman later said Mr. Lovett had not handed Dr. Koo any note. Meanwhile, it is understood that the American and British Governments are exchanging views on China's request for their opinions on the Chinese situation.

Diplomatic quarters believe that the two Governments will reply that there is little useful advice that they can furnish at this time.—United Press.

Trawler Gets Live Catch

London, January 13.

The "Dauntless Star," an East Anglian herring trawler, is lying at Lowestoft trawl basin today with eight cylindrical mines she fished up in her trawl in the North Sea still lying on her deck. Experts from the Royal Naval mine disposal depot at Tynemouth, Newcastle, arrived at Lowestoft and found the mines are magnetic. Another expert is expected from Chatham tonight.—Reuter.

He Is No Mystery Man

London, January 13.

"Signor Enzo Colombo," whose jewellery was seized by customs officials from a London safe deposit yesterday, was not a mystery man said Mr. Max Bresch, a solicitor with offices in the Strand.

In an interview today, Mr. Bresch said: "Enzo Colombo just wanted to put his fortune in a safe place. It belongs to various members of his family."

"The Jewellery arrived in England sometime between July and September 1939."

"I have cabled and written to Colombo, telling him that unexpected difficulties with the English customs authorities have arisen."

"Colombo got out of Italy and went to live in Monte Carlo where he stayed until 1946 when he went back to Italy. He was never resident in this country."

—Reuter.

CIVIL SERVANTS TO STRIKE

Paris, January 13.

The General Union of Civil Servants Federations announced in Paris tonight that the employees of the French Ministry of Reconstruction will stage a warning strike of 48 hours on Friday and Saturday.

The strike is in support of claims for regrading, linking of salaries to the cost of living index, and the suspension of proposed staff reductions.—Reuter.

NEHRU SAYS:

ASIAN CONFERENCE NOT ANTI-WESTERN

Calcutta, January 13.

Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, said today that the Asian Government conference on Indonesia on January 20 has no idea of forming an Asian bloc against the European countries or America.

The Premier said: "We have been opposed to joining any bloc for any hostile purpose and, therefore, we can hardly think of encouraging the formation of a new bloc of nations."

The conference is not opposed to any country or people. It is not anti-European, nor anti-American, nor anti-Western, but it is certainly opposed to conceptions of imperialism or colonialism.—He said.

Pandit Nehru added that his invitations to the Asian Governments and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, to attend the conference had met with wide approval by those Governments and others.

An authoritative source in New Delhi said that the conference will keep its recommendations within the framework of the United Nations Charter and not seek to form an anti-Western bloc.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary General for India's external affairs, said it is his Government's view that any unilateral action by the Asia nations as a bloc will violate Article 41 of the United Nations Charter.

No Sanctions

Article 41 states that the Security Council shall decide what measures to employ other than armed force to carry out its decisions.

Representatives from between 15 and 20 Asian countries will meet at the invitation of Mr. Nehru, to consider what action to take regarding recent Dutch military action in Indonesia.

Sir Girja said his Government believes the conference can go no further than recommending sanctions to the Security Council. As far as India is concerned, he said, the Netherlands need have no fear that the conference itself will decide to apply sanctions against the Dutch or take any other direct action on their own initiative.

Within UN

He then showed correspondents the hitherto secret text of the invitations to the conference.

"These," he said, "strongly emphasised that any action the conference may take must be within the framework of the United Nations."

Informed observers here say that the Indian leaders are attempting to soft-pedal any anti-Western aspects of the conference which might be exploited by the Communists.—Reuter and United Press.

FATHER AT 100

Capetown, January 13.

Henry Potis, a 100-year-old negro, became the father of a son today. His wife is 39.—United Press.

JAP SOCIALISTS DE NOUCE REDS

Tokyo, January 13.

The Socialists today denounced the Communists for claiming the existence of a joint front with the Socialists in the current campaign for national elections on January 23.

The Socialist official organ, "Shakai Shimbun," lashed out at the Communist Party's newspaper "Akahata" (Red Banner) for such a distorted claim.

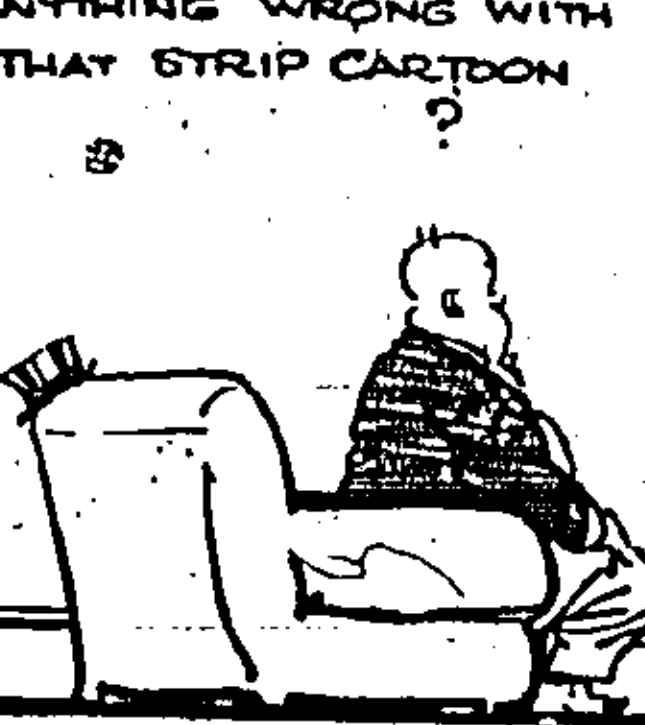
It said the Communists are spreading talk of having formed a joint front with the Socialists for the purpose of aiding the Communist candidates for the House of Representatives, and simultaneously causing confusion among the Socialists.

The Socialist newspaper said Japan's number one Communist, Kyuichi Tokuda, approached Socialist Mosaburo Suzuki, running in the same electoral district in Tokyo for the Diet seat, that they refrain from attacking each other in the campaign.

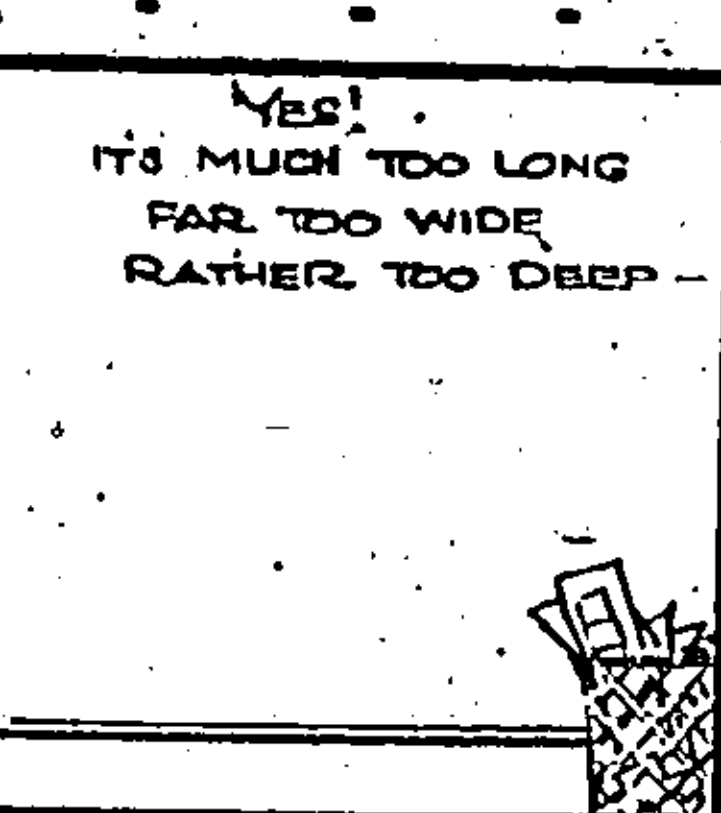
The Socialist Party disdainedly rejected Tokuda's proposal, according to "Shakai Shimbun." The Communists have 113 candidates for the House of Representatives and hope to elect at least 10, or an increase of six over the representation in the scandal-ridden House, which was dissolved last month.—United Press.

POP

ANYTHING WRONG WITH
THAT STRIP CARTOON?



Yes!
IT'S MUCH TOO LONG
FAR TOO WIDE
RATHER TOO DEEP



Thin on top



MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

NARDA—I'VE BEEN WATCHING
YOU FOR HOURS! THANK
GOODNESS YOU'RE
ALL RIGHT!



WHERE ARE WE?
UNDER THE SEA, IN
THE BRIG OF AN
OCEAN LINER THAT
SANK FORTY YEARS
AGO!



I DON'T BELIEVE
IT—I—



EASY! YOU'RE STILL
WEAK. I GUESS
FISHFACE NETTED YOU
THE SAME AS HE DID ME!



RIP KIRBY

EVENING DOWN... SLIPPERS...
STOCKINGS... IT'S ALL ON THIS LIST...
I'LL WAIT FOR THEM... CHARLES
EVERYTHING TO CAPTAIN
CORMORANT!



SIR, I OBEYED YOUR
ORDERS... BUT MAY I
VENTURE TO SUGGEST
YOU'RE FIGHTING WITH
DANGER! THE POLICE
ARE COMING LONDON
FOR THIS WOMAN!



YOU'RE IMPERTINENT,
MR. BLINK! DELIVER
THOSE PROCASES TO
OUR LOVELY GUEST!
ASK HER TO JOIN ME
FOR TEA AT
1700!



WHAT IS IT, WAIT! LL YOU
SEE, MA'AM!
THEY'RE
ESSENT!



HONG KONG
FILM
and THEATRE
NEWS
JANUARY
ISSUE
NOW ON SALE
50 cents





Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"SINKIANG"	Amoy, Swatow, S'pore, Palembang, Sibit & Miri	5 p.m. 15th Jan.
"TSINAN"	Swatow	3 p.m. 18th Jan.
"POYANG"	Takao, Shanghai, Yokohama, & Kobe	4 p.m. 17th Jan.
"TSINAN"	Swatow	3 p.m. 20th Jan.
"HUNAN"	Inchon & Pusan	20th Jan.
"HEINRICH JESSEN"	S'pore & Penang	4 p.m. 20th Jan.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai	4 p.m. 21st Jan.
"PRODUCE"	Bangkok	21st Jan.

* Sales from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

"SZECHEWEN"	Singapore	15th Jan.
"POYANG"	Batavia	6 p.m. 15th Jan.
"HUNAN"	Inchon & Pusan	7 a.m. 16th Jan.
"TSINAN"	Swatow	9 a.m. 19th Jan.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai & Keelung	20th Jan.

RIVER SERVICE

"FATSHAN"	Arrives from Canton 7 a.m. 17th Jan. Sails for Canton 11 p.m. 18th Jan.
"WUSUEI"	Sails for Macao 2.30 p.m. 15th Jan. Arrives from Macao 5.45 p.m. 15th Jan.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE

Arrivals from

"ANCHISES"	U.K. via Straits	15th Jan.
"TANTALUS"	"	21st Jan.
"CYCLOPS"	"	20th Jan.
"ACHILLES"	U.K. via Straits	10th Feb.
"MEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	14th Feb.

Sailings to

"AENEAS"	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool via Aden & Port Said	24th Jan.
"ANCHISES"	Haarlem, Liverpool via Aden & Port Said	6th Feb.
"CYCLOPS"	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow via Aden & Port Said	23rd Feb.

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arrivals from

"MEMNON"	U.S.A. via Manila	18th Jan.
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Carriers option to proceed via other Ports to load & discharge cargo.

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Sailings to

"CHANGTE"	Japan	1st week Feb.
"SHANSI"	Sydney, Melbourne & Brisbane	2nd week Feb.

Arrivals from

"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Brisbane	29th Jan.
"SHANSI"	Australia	1st week Feb.

All The Above Subject To Alteration Without Notice.

General Agents for: AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS, CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS, SKYWAYS (FAR EAST) LTD.
Booking Agents for: B.O.A.C., C.N.A.C., H.K. AIRWAYS, P.O.A.S., P.A.A., F.A.L. and N.W.A.

For Passage and Freight Particulars, Apply To The Above.

1. CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL
Telephone: 43933/4 Private Exchange
Branch Office: 50, Connaught Road, N.W. Tel: 45975, 52101, 21876

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

S.S. "HAIYANG"

SAILING TO SWATOW ONLY

TUESDAY 18th JANUARY

FROM DOUGLAS WHARF

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Particulars of Freight & Passage, Please apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers

P. & O. Building, 5th floor, Tel. No. 51281

CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.

20 Connaught Road, Central, Tel. No. 24639

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

S.S. "MEERKERK"

LOADING ON/ABOUT 27th JAN.

FOR

MANILA, SINGAPORE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG & OSLO.

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King's Building, Connaught Road, Tel. 24015, 24016, 24017

Contract Case Comes To An End

Judgment was reserved yesterday by Sir Leslie Gibson (Chief Justice) in the case in which a claim has been lodged for specific performance of a contract entered into shortly before the occupation of the Colony by the Japanese.

In the course of yesterday's hearing, Yong Loo-lin, a Director of the Shing Tet Thong Co., Ltd., said that in November 1941, he had considered the likelihood of Hong Kong being invaded by the Japanese in the event of war.

He first considered that the Japanese were likely to lose the war in 1944.

The contract in question relates to the sale of Nos. 7 and 10 Lee Yuen Street, Hong Kong, and was made between Kwok Yu-chuen and Wong Chok-chiu, plaintiffs, and the Shing Tet Thong Co., Ltd., defendants.

Mr. B.A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. Y.H. Chan of Messrs. Tso and Hodgson, represented the plaintiffs, while Mr. Charles Lase-

by, instructed by Mr. E.S.C. Brooks of Messrs. Hastings and Company, represented the defendants.

Not Approached

Yong, in the course of his testimony, said that the conditions in Hong Kong between December 25, 1941 and January 6, 1942, were chaotic. Neither he nor any member of his firm was approached by anyone in regarding to the agreement for the sale of Nos. 7 and 10 Lee Yuen Street.

It was in 1944 that he first considered that the Japanese were likely to lose the war.

Shortly after the Japanese took over the administration of the Colony they introduced the Military Yen and fixed the rate at which Hong Kong Dollars were to be converted into that currency.

It was later declared to be a criminal offence to carry out transactions in Hong Kong Dollars. "Yong agreed that it would have been to his advantage to pay back the deposit of \$5,000 at that time. He knew the title deeds had been handed to Messrs. Tso and Hodgson, but he took no steps during the Occupation to ascertain whether the office of Messrs. Tso and Hodgson was open.

Denials

Yong denied that during the time of the Japanese Occupation, he regarded the agreement as still subsisting. He considered that the agreement had lapsed on January 6, 1942.

He denied that it was only after the war, when he discovered that the price of land had gone up, that he considered the possibility of avoiding the contract. Yong agreed that he had in November 1941 considered the likelihood of war with Japan, as the Japanese forces were already on the border. He also considered the likelihood of Hong Kong being invaded in the event of war.

After Mr. E.S.C. Brooks had also testified, counsel delivered their closing addresses.

Imperial Ballroom Burglary

Two detectives on patrol saw a man acting in a furtive manner in the back lane behind the Imperial Ballroom at 4 a.m. on Thursday.

The man went into a stairway and later emerged with some clothing. The two detectives, 1201 Chau Yue and 1046 Wong Chun, immediately arrested him.

When questioned, the man admitted having removed a pane of glass from the inside staircase door of the Imperial Ballroom servants' quarters and then fished out the clothing from beside a servant's bed in the cockpit.

A screwdriver was found in his possession. Making a voluntary confession, the man said that at 3 a.m. on December 24, 1948, he used that same technique of removing a pane of glass from a window and stole some clothing worth about \$150 from 109 Wusung Street, ground floor. The clothes, he said, had been sold to hawkers in Cheung Sha Wan.

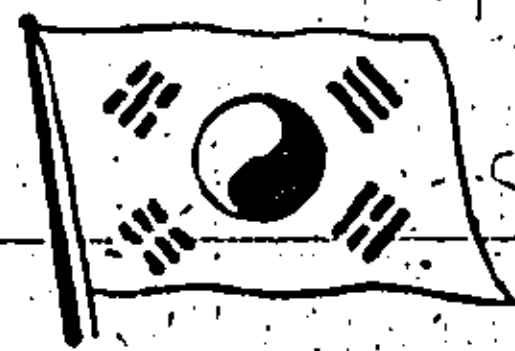
Before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday, Li Lei, aged 17, pleaded guilty to two counts of burglary, possession of an instrument for unlawful purpose and breach of expulsion order.

In July, 1947, said Inspector J. Orem, defendant was convicted of larceny and given 12 strokes of the cane and expelled. Previous to that, he was given eight strokes for possession of a housebreaking implement in February, 1947.

A term of 12 months and banishment was imposed.

KOREA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REPUBLIC OF KOREA



DIRECT LINER SERVICE

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND KOREA

S.S. "KUMCHON", 4800 D. W. TONS

LOADING 18th JANUARY

for

INCHON AND PUSAN, KOREA

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Of Shanghai, Hongkong, Seoul, Pusan, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Tientsin and Keelung.

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CHARTERED BANK BLDG. TEL. 25346

CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE

25, Connaught Road C. Tel. 24039

Scorched Earth By Sumatra Guerillas

Singapore, January 14. The Indonesian Republican office here said the Sumatra emergency government has broadcast details of extensive scorched earth tactics against the Dutch.

Dr. Mohammad Isa, Civil Governor of South Sumatra, radioed that Dutch soldiers arrived to find rail cars in ravines, bridges blasted or blocked by fallen trees and more than 1,000 warehouses aflame.

He said: "What remains of territory for the Dutch to exploit is charred goods and ashes," the broadcast said.

Dr. Isa was quoted as saying the Tabapin Red Palm Estate, capable of producing 200 tons of palm oil monthly, was set afire. He added that scattered oilfields between Palembang and Jambi are ablaze with buildings and refineries destroyed.

Buildings in Lampung were set on fire and the central power station at Lubuklinggau destroyed.

He declared many couriers had joined the guerilla forces.

Associated Press

Dutch Premier's Meeting With Javanese Leader

Batavia, January 13.

The Dutch Premier, Willem Drees, and the Indonesian leader, Professor Supomo, conferred for an hour yesterday.

It is the first contact between the Dutch and the Republicans since the Netherlands attack on December 19.

The meeting took place at the palace of the Dutch High Commissioner, Louis Beel. A Dutch spokesman describes the

discussion as a reconnaissance and indicates that there may be further contacts.

Indonesian sources say it was completely informal in character and Professor Supomo would not meet Drees again.

It is believed that he turned down an offer to join the Dutch-sponsored interim government.

The meeting is understood to have been on the Dutch initiative.

Prohibited Fireworks

"Had any of the occupants lost their lives in the fire, defendant would have been charged under another section of the Ordinance and a prison sentence would have been asked for without the option of a fine," remarked R. A. J. Brooks, Divisional Officer, Fire Brigade, when he prosecuted Mak Po-kwong at Central yesterday.

As a result of the fire that took place at No. 80 Keeling Street, ground floor, on Wednesday night when one of the folds was injured defendant appeared before Mr. Hin-shing Lo on charges of possession of 4,935 lbs. of fire works contrary to the Gunpowder and Fireworks Ordinance of 1901 and possession of prohibited fireworks.

Mr. Brooks said that some time in April last year, defendant was issued with a permit to store 400 lbs. of fireworks, the maximum amount permitted, at the same time being given a letter with the conditions of storage.

On Thursday night, the Fire Brigade received a call to the premises and it was only the splendid work of the firemen that averted another possible disaster.

In the premises were found 5,000 lbs. of fireworks. Defendant was fined \$200 and the goods ordered to be confiscated.

GODOWN FIRE IN KARACHI

Karachi, January 13. Godowns containing cotton bales and cotton seeds were ablaze for three hours today in one of the biggest fires in Karachi's history.

The city's entire fire fighting forces mobilised. They were assisted by police, volunteers and sailors from the nearby naval barracks.

Eight godowns were destroyed. First reports put the damage at £750,000.—Reuter.

To See Hatta

He said the American, Belgian and Australian members will travel aboard a Dutch aircraft to establish contact with the Republican Premier, Mohammed Hatta, and the chairman of the Republican delegation, Dr. Mohammad Rum.

News correspondents will not be allowed to accompany the United Nations mission.

The Good Offices Committee will return to Batavia the same day, in order that their report may be submitted to the Security Council at the earliest possible moment.

Republican sources continue to report widespread guerilla activity. Some preliminary reports of the military situation by observers are now in the hands of the Good Offices Committee.—United Press and Reuter.

P.O. B.I. E & A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
"CANTON"	sailed	17th January
"CANTON"	18th January	14th February
"CORFU"	2nd February	15th March
"CANTON"	10th March	11th April
"CANTON"	7th April	8th May
"CORFU"	13th May	11th June

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
"CANTON"	21st January	21st February
"CANTON"	18th February	21st March
"CORFU"	14th March	14th April
"CANTON"	10th April	10th May
"CANTON"	18th May	18th June
"CORFU"	6th June	11th July

Via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & Port Said.

FREIGHT SERVICE

"SURAT"	due 13th Jan. from Japan
"SURAT"	sails 20th Jan. for London & Continent via Straits & Colombo

Accepts cargo for Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf, India, Ceylon, Siam, etc.

"TREVEAN"	due 1st Feb. from Japan & Shanghai
"TREVEAN"	sails 2nd Feb. for Straits, Bombay, Karachi, London & Continent

"ROMALI"	due 15th Feb. from London & Continent via Straits
"TREVELYAN"	due 19th Feb. from London & Continent via Straits
"TREVINCE"	due 26th Feb. from London & Continent via Straits

"ROMALI"	sails 28th Feb. for Shanghai & Japan
"ROMALI"	sails 18th Feb. for London & Continent

"SURAT" is fitted with CARGOCARE and "ROMALI" with DRIFTHOLD systems of ventilation, and both ships have space for refrigerated cargo and oil in bulk.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"BIRDHANA" (Ascar Line)	due 22nd Jan. from Japan and Amoy
"BIRDHANA" (Ascar Line)	sails 25th Jan. for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

"SHIRALA" (Ascar Line)	due 21st Jan. from Calcutta via Rangoon & Straits
"SHIRALA" (Ascar Line)	sails 26th Jan. for Amoy and Japan

"SHIRALA" (Ascar Line)	sails 9th Feb. from Japan & Amoy
"SHIRALA" (Ascar Line)	sails 18th Feb. for Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta

"SANGOLA" (Ascar Line)	due 14th Feb. from Calcutta via Straits
"SANGOLA" (Ascar Line)	sails 17th Feb. for Amoy and Japan

All these ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

For full particulars apply to: MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS FROM

S.S. "MANDO" on/about 15th Jan.
S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" 16th Jan. at noon.

SAILING TO

S.S. "PETREL" on/about 16th Jan.
S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" 16th Jan. at 5 p.m.
S.S. "MANDO" 16th Jan. at 5 p.m.

For Passage and Freight Apply To:-
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WATERMAN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

MOBILE, ALA. U.S.A.

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BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA
via PANAMA

S.S. "MADAKET" loading Hong Kong 30th Jan.
S.S. "KYSKA" 1st Feb.

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Limited Passenger accommodation.
Tanks available for bulk oil cargoes.
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M.V. "VITO" 17th Jan.

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WALLEN AND CO.

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Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building.
Tel: 34177-9.

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EXPECTED TO RE-COMMENCE SERVICE
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JERSEN & CO.

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Shipping Arrivals

YESTERDAY

BATAAN (J.M.S.N.) 2,100 tons, ex-Manila, Capt. H. Lamont, D.G.A.
HAI TAI (C.M.S.N.) 2,100 tons, ex-Hongkong, Capt. Au King-wei, D.G.A.
HOWELL LYNES (A.P.L.) 4,000 tons, ex-Shanghai, Capt. W. H. Kungchun, (Patillon), Korean, 1,500 tons, ex-Fusan, Capt. Zai Song Lee, (H)

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

TODAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai 11:45 a.m.; ex-Fuzhou 1:45 p.m.; ex-Singapore 3:45 p.m.; ex-Batavia 5:45 p.m.; ex-Bombay 7:45 p.m.; ex-Canton 9:45 p.m.

Departures

TODAY

CNAC for Shanghai 12:45 p.m.; for Fuzhou 2:45 p.m.; for Singapore 4:45 p.m.; for Batavia 6:45 p.m.; for Bombay 8:45 p.m.; for Canton 10:45 p.m.

MONDAY

CNAC ex-Amoy 12:45 p.m.; ex-Singapore 2:45 p.m.; ex-Batavia 4:45 p.m.; ex-Bombay 6:45 p.m.; ex-Canton 8:45 p.m.

TUESDAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai 12:45 p.m.; ex-Fuzhou 2:45 p.m.; ex-Singapore 4:45 p.m.; ex-Batavia 6:45 p.m.; ex-Bombay 8:45 p.m.; ex-Canton 10:45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai 12:45 p.m.; ex-Fuzhou 2:45 p.m.; ex-Singapore 4:45 p.m.; ex-Batavia 6:45 p.m.; ex-Bombay 8:45 p.m.; ex-Canton 10:45 p.m.

THURSDAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai 12:45 p.m.; ex-Fuzhou 2:45 p.m.; ex-Singapore 4:45 p.m.; ex-Batavia 6:45 p.m.; ex-Bombay 8:45 p.m.; ex-Canton 10:45 p.m.

FRIDAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai 12:45 p.m.; ex-Fuzhou 2:45 p.m.; ex-Singapore 4:45 p.m.; ex-Batavia 6:45 p.m.; ex-Bombay 8:45 p.m.; ex-Canton 10:45 p.m.

SATURDAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai 12:45 p.m.; ex-Fuzhou 2:45 p.m.; ex-Singapore 4:45 p.m.; ex-Batavia 6:45 p.m.; ex-Bombay 8:45 p.m.; ex-Canton 10:45 p.m.

SUNDAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai 12:45 p.m.; ex-Fuzhou 2:45 p.m.; ex-Singapore 4:45 p.m.; ex-Batavia 6:45 p.m.; ex-Bombay 8:45 p.m.; ex-Canton 10:45 p.m.

POST OFFICE

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

SURFACE MAIL TO UNITED KINGDOM

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 16th Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 17th Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 18th Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 19th Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 20th Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 21st Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 22nd Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 23rd Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 24th Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 25th Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 26th Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 27th Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 28th Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 29th Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 31st Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 1st Feb. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 2nd Feb. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 3rd Feb. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 4th Feb. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 5th Feb. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 6th Feb. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 7th Feb. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 8th Feb. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 9th Feb. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 10th Feb. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 11th Feb. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 12th Feb. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 13th Feb. 1949.

Shipping Departures

YESTERDAY

FOOCHOW (D & S) for Singapore.
HAI TAI (C.M.S.N.) for Hongkong.
HOWELL LYNES (A.P.L.) for Shanghai.
KUNGLU (Thoresen) for Hongkong.
PO-YANG (D & S) for Hongkong.
TANAN (D & S) for Hongkong.
TANAN (D & S) for Hongkong.

TODAY

ALAMO VICTORY (U.S.) for San Francisco.
CHAMPOLLION (M.S.N.) for Europe via Suez.
HAI TAI (C.M.S.N.) for Hongkong.
HOWELL LYNES (A.P.L.) for Shanghai.
KUNGLU (Thoresen) for Hongkong.
PO-YANG (D & S) for Hongkong.
TANAN (D & S) for Hongkong.

TOMORROW

ALAMO VICTORY (U.S.) for San Francisco.
CHAMPOLLION (M.S.N.) for Europe via Suez.
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MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

ALAMO VICTORY (U.S.) for San Francisco.
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HAI TAI (C.M.S.N.) for Hongkong.
HOWELL LYNES (A.P.L.) for Shanghai.
KUNGLU (Thoresen) for Hongkong.
PO-YANG (D & S) for Hongkong.
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SATURDAY

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HAI TAI (C.M.S.N.) for Hongkong.
HOWELL LYNES (A.P.L.) for Shanghai.
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SUNDAY

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MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

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via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 16th Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 17th Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 18th Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 19th Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 20th Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 21st Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 22nd Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 23rd Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 24th Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 25th Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 26th Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 27th Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 28th Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 29th Jan. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 30th Jan. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 31st Jan. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 1st Feb. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 2nd Feb. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 3rd Feb. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 4th Feb. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 5th Feb. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 6th Feb. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 7th Feb. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 8th Feb. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 9th Feb. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 10th Feb. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 11th Feb. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 12th Feb. 1949.

via Hongkong will be closed at 10 a.m. on 13th Feb. 1949.

via Shanghai will be closed at 10 a.m. on 14th Feb. 1949.

via Canton will be closed at 10 a.m. on 15th Feb. 1949.

AUSTRALIA

ARON (Doddwell) for Hongkong.
CHANGE (D & S) for Hongkong.
KAPRISTAN (Jardine) for Hongkong.
CITUS (Doddwell) for Hongkong.
SHIRALA (D & S) for Hongkong.

CHINA

BRADY (Jardine) for Hongkong.
LOKANG (Jardine) for Hongkong.
MERRICK (Jardine) for Hongkong.
SHIRALA (D & S) for Hongkong.
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SOUTH-EAST PORTS

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SAILINGS TO SOUTH AFRICA

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AMERICA

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ATLANTIC COAST

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1949.



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ANNUAL RACE MEETING AT THE VALLEY OPENS TODAY

Selections For Today

(By "RAPIER")

Race No. 1 SHUN FUNG EGYPTIAN FIELD Outsider: The Alligator.	Race No. 2 KING OF PEACE AVALON DEBIRE Outsider: Rebel.	Race No. 3 HOME BUILDER MANIAC ROWANGLEN Outsider: Ben Wyvis.	Race No. 4 GOLDEN DAHLIA V.I.P. EASY-GOING Outsider: Mable.	Race No. 5 DUCHESSE DELIGHT LIBERTY SHIP FIRST ALARM Outsider: Greenback.
Race No. 6 NORRIS KING VAGABOND KING FORT KNOX Outsider: Lovely Lady.	Race No. 7 AIRS AND GRACES WORLD PEACE SPORTSMAN Outsider: Lady Gloucester.	Race No. 8 PAY DAY AMARANT SOUTHEAST WIND Outsider: Empress Delight.	Race No. 9 HIGH SPEED SKYMASTER RINGMER Outsider: Fairy Feet.	Race No. 10 FLORELLA SHUN LEE TOP HAT Outsider: Strychnine.

Thrills Expected In Softball

(By "GRANDSTAND")

Interest this week in the Senior League will be centred on the Khalsa-Madcap tilt slated for 2 p.m. tomorrow at the CBA Park.

The morning tussle between the Americans and Saints should provide spectators with plenty of thrills despite the fact that the Yanks were unable to turn out a side against the Canucks last week.

Three Junior League games have been scheduled and to round off the nine-game fixture, the Wildcats tangle with the Canadiennes in the ladies loop.

A friendly between two female sandlot outfits will be played off at the CBA Ground at 4 p.m. today, in which the Squaws will be seen in action for the first time against the up and coming White Fungs.

Khalsa nosed out Buster Holland Madcaps in the first-round encounter and the folks from Madcapville have not forgotten the humiliation.

Apart from the object of vindicating themselves, a Madcap victory is most important if they are to remain in the pennant chase which is nearing the wire every week.

Fight To The Last

There is no love lost between the two squads and it will be a fight to the last with no quarter given.

The Saints and the Canucks are also called upon to defend their current league positions against the Americans and the Filipinos respectively.

Every one loves to play against the champs, and though there is some doubt in certain quarters as to the likelihood of the Americans turning out this Sunday, it is our guess that the Clubbers will be out in full force to have a shot at an upset triumph.

Mainly on consistency, however, we give the nod to the Saints, whose players of Brock Brown and Capone Rumfah will pull them through this tilt.

Once the sting is taken out of the American war-clubs, the Saints can get down to nothing up runs.

Fred Dicata's Filipinos are still trying for that elusive upset which has so often just managed to slip through their fingers, but the Canucks are seasoned veterans and will soon smother any such enthusiasm.

Put To The Test

The Junior loop Braves who are still banking in the aftermath of their ninth consecutive victory last week against the hapless Vikings will be put to the test again this week as they tangle with the top-bracket Mohawks, while the Jaguars who are just breathing down the necks of the Braves, cross bats with the diminutive Black Hawks.

Although the Wildcats who are needed for Pennantville this year should emerge triumphant in their tilt against the Canadiennes in the female league, it is understood that the Canadiennes have recruited several promising players, and if these are as talented as our informant advises us, the Maple Outfit will give the Unhated Felines a run for their money.

Most of the Wildcat line-up have played for several seasons, whereas the "new" ones on the Canadienne squad who have seen action on the diamond for some length of time are mound-artist Alice Mar, pitcher Marjory Woo, Infielder N. and Mike Khoo.

Two rookies that show promise are the slender pitcher Albert and wonder who will take up the field position.

WEEK-END PROGRAMME AND UMPIRE ROSTER

SENIOR LEAGUE

Sunday: Battle of Britain—12.30

a.m. Saints v. Americans; Chas. Fl.

gaurds, Imer Eriksen, Gus Ferrel;

noon, VRO v. Chung Hwa (Hal

Wingate, Kimby v. Abouss, Khawab;

evening, 8 p.m., Hong Kong Base-

ballers v. Overseas (Dick Chung, P.J.

Choy, Rablia), DKA Ground—noon,

Filipinos v. Canadiennes (Don Mol-

bourne, P. J. M., Michael), 2 p.m.,

Khalsa v. Madcap (Don Robbins, Bill

Woo, Fred Dicata).

JUNIOR LEAGUE

Saturday: Records v. Football Ground—

12.30 p.m., Mohawks v. Braves (Buck-

Hollands, Rablia-Hill, Bob-McArthur);

4 p.m., Wildfow v. Rangers (Bill

Silva, Tony Oumand, Chapple, Remo-

nd);

Sunday: Records v. Football Ground—

12.30 p.m., Jaguars v. Black Hawks (Phil

Rehndorf, Tony Tammo, U. Moss);

LADIES' LEAGUE

Sunday: CBA v. Overseas (Chapple, Remo-

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